THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1974 — AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER — VOL. 66, NO. 202 TWO SECTIONS — LONDON EDITION 6p IN BRITISH ISLES 15¢ ELSEWHERE

Credit cards are really small loans

Cashless way of life —and debt

By Lucia Mouat
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Itching for a vacation in Acapulco, a grand piano for the living room, or a second car, but you just don't have the cash?

You owe it to yourself to enjoy them now, insist those ads clamoring for your attention in the mailbox and over television. The paying can always come later, they say.

Ever since "charge it" began to edge its way into the U.S. vocabulary, credit has become the common way of spending for millions of Americans.

For everything from paying the paperboy or the telephone bill at the end of the month to a "fly now — pay later" vacation, credit somehow makes it all seem easier to pay.

Although money is currently tight and home mortgages virtually impossible to come by, most consumers can get credit of some sort if they are willing to pay a steep enough price. Surprisingly, many are.

"We find the higher interest rates themselves aren't that much of a deterrent," says one Midwestern bank president whose consumer loan business has been particularly brisk this year. "People aren't so con-

$ Living on credit $

cerned about the total cost as whether they can work the monthly payments into their budget."

Advantages of the credit life are many.

Chief, of course, is the instant access to purchases that might otherwise take a lifetime of savings to acquire.

Credit cards, effectively the smallest consumer loans in the business, have proved enormously convenient, not only when cash happens to be low but also during travels when one purposely wants to keep it low.

Also, money use aside, this so-called plastic credit is fast becoming as vital a part of one's identification as a driver's license or Social Security number. Well aware of that fact, one young Canadian new to Washington, who needed no cash, took out two loans anyway and promptly repaid them just to establish an admirable credit rating in his new surroundings.

However, as the United States rushes toward the much-publicized cashless society in which a credit card becomes the ticket to everything from weekly groceries to health care, there is a growing awareness of the serious drawbacks for many Americans in too much credit-dependency.

A credit offer that benefits one person can easily be a disaster for another.

What most concerns those economists, credit counselors, and others looking on is the extent of this American plunge into credit, its variety of uses, and the hard times many face in trying to pay up — with interest.

Home mortgages aside, American consumers currently are almost $185 billion in debt. That figure has been increased three times just in the last 15 years, and there is no sign of any falloff.

★Please turn to Page 10

Pardon, inflation give Democrats hope again

By John Dillin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Austin, Texas

Democrats, calling inflation the No. 1 issue, are predicting gains of at least 25 seats in the U.S. House of Representatives in November.

The party's chief strategist for the November elections, Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia, says the country's economic troubles also could help Democrats make small gains in the U.S. Senate and in two important gubernatorial races.

During an interview with this newspaper here at the Southern Governors' Conference, Mr. Carter also made these points:

- President Ford's full pardon of former President Nixon has erased gains made by Republican candidates after Mr. Nixon's resignation.
- In every political poll that Mr. Carter has seen in the last 12 months, voters say the economy is the top issue.

'Iffy' picture

- The Ford-Rockefeller team is probably the strongest ticket the Republicans could field in 1976. But it will be "very vulnerable" on economic issues.
- Democratic congressional candidates all are having unusually serious problems raising campaign funds this year.

The governor says party workers have pinpointed 190 congressional races throughout the U.S. that look close. Despite some problems, such as raising funds, Democrats should gain 25 to 35 seats, Mr. Carter predicts.

The Senate picture however, is "iffy." The Governor predicts gains of one to three seats, but he declined to name the states where he expects the gains.

Another Democratic insider, though, says the party is focusing on five seats held by Republicans in Florida, Kentucky, Kansas, North Dakota, and Colorado.

Strong challenge

In Florida, where Democratic hopes may be brightest, incumbent Republican Edward J. Gurney is not seeking re-election.

In Kansas the Republican incumbent is Robert J. Dole, and in Kentucky a strong challenge is being mounted against Sen. Marlow W. Cook.

★Please turn to Page 6

U.S., Israel differ over priorities

By Francis Omer
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Tel Aviv, Israel

Israel and the United States are approaching negotiations in Washington this week with different priorities.

The U.S. would like to hear from visiting Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin offers of new territorial concessions to the Arab countries, although, it is stated here, no pressure whatsoever has been exerted so far.

Israel would like to guide the conversations to the subject of massive arms and economic aid promised it by former President Nixon and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

The U.S., officials here stressed, is carefully honoring those arms-supply contracts which it has already signed.

Other equipment sought

But the Israelis also are pressing for fulfillment of those commitments which have not yet been formalized in written undertakings.

"It was on the basis of these promises," the officials said, "that we made far-reaching concessions under the disengagement and separation agreements with Egypt and Syria."

They feel it would be unfair if they now had to purchase the keeping of these promises with new concessions.

★Please turn to Page 3

Ford opens the door to leniency for Nixon aides

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The White House Tuesday opened the door to the possibility fo pardoning all those accused or convicted of Watergate-related crimes.

The announcement followed widespread criticism of President Ford's pardon of former President Richard M. Nixon. Critics charged that Mr. Nixon received more lenient treatment than those in his administration who already had been convicted — or accused — of crimes.

While the White House said later that no decisions were imminent, the prospect has now been raised of a general pardon for the 48 former Nixon associates accused of crimes so far. Thirty-nine already have pleaded guilty or have been convicted by juries.

White House Counsel Philip Buchen said Tuesday that Mr. Ford himself was making a new pardon study. He spoke after acting press secretary John Hushen revealed existence of the study at a press briefing Tuesday.

At this writing, public reaction was not known. But almost immediately, a powerful congressional leader began flashing warning signals.

Wider pardon opposed

House Speaker Carl Albert (D) of Oklahoma said he thought a wider pardon "would be viewed as an abuse of presidential power. . . . Where would he stop?"

In an interview with the Associated Press, Mr. Albert went on, "Would it mean that all politicians in trouble would be pardoned? . . . I think the President created some problems while trying to solve others. The reaction in Congress has been very adverse."

Mr. Albert asserted that "the timing [of the Nixon pardon] was very bad. . . . It leaves a lot of people disturbed that the full story will never come out. . . .

"I never wanted to see the former President in jail. I would prefer that he not come to trial. But I think the President [Ford] would have been better off if he had waited at least to the point where the charges were specified."

Assessing the new presidential study of wider clemency, other observers indicate that Mr. Ford has come to the conclusion that he must do something to diminish the public protest about the Nixon pardon.

★Please turn to Page 4

Strategy behind the Ford mini-summits

Recession not inflation seen as main target

By David R. Francis
Business and Financial editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

While all the talk in Washington is about fighting inflation, the administration is actually moving to prevent the economy from slipping deeper into recession.

Already the Federal Reserve System has slightly eased its anti-inflationary tight credit policy.

Nor is federal spending restraint as stern as the political debate might indicate.

The latest official estimate of the budget deficit for the current fiscal year is $11.4 billion. White House officials promise to trim it.

However, a study by Michigan State University's Robert Rasche finds the deficit more likely to reach $20 billion. He reckons the federal government will need to borrow an extra $35.5 billion in the current fiscal year, putting strains on the money market.

This doesn't mean the Ford administration has given up the anti-inflation game.

Nor does it prove the series of economic summit meetings started last Thursday and continuing with a meeting of labor leaders in the White

★Please turn to Page 5

AP photo

Waves of pardon reaction beat on White House

Nixon pay gets new scrutiny

Pardon may curb transition money

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The pardon of former President Richard M. Nixon may jeopardize part of his $850,000 end-of-presidency allowance from the government.

Even before President Ford's surprise clemency, Congress was peppered with letters from back home calling the transition money request excessive. Now such opposition looks harder to resist.

"The pardon isn't going to make us ease up. . . . In fact, I expect [scrutiny] to be stepped up," says an aide of Sen. Joseph M. Montoya (D) of New Mexico, chairman of the Senate appropriations subcommittee which will screen the request.

Even in the more conservative House of Representatives subcommittee, a staff member anticipates "personal feelings" against the hefty payout.

Resistance is likely to surface when Senate hearings open Wednesday, Sept. 11. House hearings follow the next day.

The $850,000 expenses, requested by President Ford last month, offer critics a large target — more than twice the equivalent amount ever paid any former president.

The last retiring chief executive, Lyndon B. Johnson, received about $360,000 over the equivalent 11-month period for which Mr. Nixon's funds are requested. (Mr. Johnson's transition money stretched for 18 months.)

Former President Dwight D. Eisenhower never earned more than $162,000 a year; Harry S. Truman $199,000; Herbert Hoover, $113,000.

"What deal dictates a pardon and lavish expense account for Nixon?" asks one of the angry wires and letters now streaming to Capitol Hill, this one sent to a Maryland Republican congressman.

The subcommittee chaired by Senator Montoya — who also served on the Senate's special Watergate committee — plans to hone in on three items in the Nixon request:

- $100,000 for miscellaneous expenses.
- $40,000 for travel. Some term this excessive for the nation's most-traveled president.
- $65,000 for office equipment and supplies.

Less controversial are such items as a $55,000 annual pension, $21,000 for communications, and $5,000 for general supplies.

★Please turn to Page 3

Nixon pardon: grass-roots, legal reactions

By Robert P. Hey
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Even before the announcement that other Watergate pardons were being studied, shock waves were reverberating from the pardon of Richard M. Nixon from California to Capitol Hill.

Individual Americans and their political leaders voiced both criticism and support for the decision of President Ford.

In California, two college professors who had been active in a previous campaign to impeach the former president said they would form a national committee to impeach President Ford, in protest of the granting of the pardon.

Disclosures urged

Conversely, in Norwich, Conn., Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott defended the President, supporting the pardon. He said that despite some comments to the contrary, President Ford did know what kind of legal charges could have been brought against Mr. Nixon for his Watergate-related roles.

But Pennsylvania's Senator Scott called for disclosures of the former president's "full role in Watergate" by release of all documents and letters between Mr. Nixon and Watergate special prosecutor Leon Jaworski. "The American people can be the judge," Senator Scott said, "and I believe they will then understand and approve of President Ford's decision."

President Ford himself received his first boos while in the nation's highest office during his Monday trip to Pittsburgh, to deliver an address on urban transportation. Pickets also protested his decision.

But more people protested in Madison, Wis., where some 2,000 demonstrators marched around the State Capitol in protest of the pardon.

In Chicago, Mayor Richard J. Daley, recently returned to his job following recuperation from illness, raised the issue most protesters considered central — equal justice un-

★Please turn to Page 4

Chilean generals unfazed by report of CIA aid in Allende ouster

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Under military rule for a year now—Chilean countryside

But disclosure causes furore in Washington

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

One year after seizing power, Chile's military leaders have settled in for a long stay.

But they celebrate their first anniversary in office Sept. 11 amid a sudden mushrooming of evidence that the United States Central Intelligence Agency, contrary to previous denials, spent millions of dollars from 1970 to 1973 to "destabilize" the government they ousted.

One of the reasons they cited for the overthrow of President Salvador Allende Gossens was the escalating political and economic chaos in Chile that Dr. Allende seemed unable to cope with.

Now, it appears that at least part of that chaos was sponsored by the CIA.

Authorization reported

CIA director William Colby, in testimony to a House subcommittee, reportedly confirmed that his agency had been authorized to spend as much as $8 million in an effort to make it impossible for Dr. Allende to govern.

The Colby testimony went counter to sworn testimony of senior State Department officials, and spokesman Robert Anderson reiterated Tuesday denials that the department was involved in attempts to subvert the Allende regime. But there have been no denials of CIA involvement

Suspicions of such involvement have made the rounds over the years.

Although the Colby testimony made hardly a ripple in Chile after its disclosure Sunday, it is causing a furor in Washington.

There is a feeling that the testimony may only be the tip of the iceberg — that more disclosures will be forthcoming and that they may well implicate a variety of Nixon administration officials.

Already, there is question over Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's role in the CIA activities. As a key member of the National Security Council and the head of its "Forty Committee," he apparently played a role in approving the use of funds for the "destabilization" program in Chile.

★Please turn to Page 4

Inside today...

Women's tennis outshines that of the men 9

Small car trend still flows strongly 5

New child star of TV's 'Paper Moon' 12

News—briefly	6	Family	8, 9
Arts	12	Sports	9
Books	10, 11	Home Forum	13
Financial	5	Consumer	10

Registered as a newspaper with the G.P.O. London

COPYRIGHT © 1974 THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
All rights reserved

Richardson:

Clemency now for others?

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Former Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson now suggests that in view of the Nixon pardon, President Ford at some point will have to look at the other cases of the Watergate defendants with clemency in mind.

In a discussion with reporters over breakfast, Mr. Richardson said: "This action by the President will require a review of the disposition of all the cases for the purpose of resolving a greater question of justice — should clemency be involved?"

Mr. Richardson said he "supports" the Ford pardon. But he made it clear that he raises strong questions about the President's timing and judgment.

Mr. Richardson would have preferred a pre-pardoning process in which the special Watergate prosecutor, Leon Jaworski, had first come up with specific charges against the former president.

Furthermore, he said he would have liked to have had Mr. Nixon be asked to answer, informally, those charges — as a stated prerequisite to the giving of a pardon.

It seemed clear that Mr. Richardson's support of the President's action really went fully to only one part of it: *That he felt Mr. Nixon had been punished enough, by the humiliation of resignation and that he would have wanted Mr. Nixon eventually pardoned.*

On other subjects Mr. Richardson made these observations:

● That he thought that Mr. Nixon might still be able to plead the Fifth Amendment if he becomes a witness — by saying his testimony might tend to incriminate him in action that might ensue in state courts. He added, however, Mr. Nixon's use of this plea "would be pretty narrow in scope."

● On the political impact of the pardon: "The political repercussion has been very substantial. It has brought about another judgment of Mr. Ford. But I don't see it as a major issue in the fall elections."

Britain's 'implied threat' to Ulster

By Jonathan Harsch
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

After a three-month warning, the British Government has presented Northern Ireland with a balance sheet showing how much the province is in the red.

Northern Irishmen took only a day to react angrily to Britain's implied threat to bankrupt the province by cutting off funds unless the province behaves.

The British figures are intended to encourage greater compliance with British wishes — since Britain pays *the bills. But instead of raising hopes* for a gentlemanly agreement between indebted Northern Irishmen and their British bankers, the latest British approach has raised the province's hackles.

The fact is that Northern Irishmen feel insulted by the publication of the balance sheet — almost as they did last May when British Prime Minister Harold Wilson referred to them as "spongers." The backlash then boosted the Protestants' general strike against British Government policies.

'Financial facts spelled out'

The balance sheet published this week is not a deliberate insult in that it just coldly spells out the financial facts. It shows Northern Ireland's overwhelming dependence on British taxpayers and on the British economy in all sectors.

The central government in London paid over to Northern Ireland £313 million ($751 million) in direct subsidy in the last financial year to help meet the province's £841 million ($2,018 million) expenditure. An additional £33 million ($79 million) was spent on British Army operations in Northern Ireland. The British direct payments will probably jump a further £100 million ($240 million) for the current year.

British support is still more crucial to the province's economic survival because Britain buys two-thirds of Northern Ireland's manufactured goods and farm produce. And nearly half of the province's industries are subsidiaries of mainland firms.

British aid required

The message is simply that Northern Ireland could not survive as an *economic unit without* massive British aid and involvement. This rules out an independent state of Northern Ireland — though some extreme Protestants still advocate this in preference to accepting British orders to share power locally with Roman Catholics.

The message is clear enough to the Northern Ireland moderates, Catholic and Protestant, who have banded together into the middle-of-the-road still small Alliance Party. Alliance leader Bob Cooper commented that the British balance sheet shows that the province must accept British policies and standards. Without the British link and financial support, taxation would have to be doubled to maintain the same level of services, he warned.

Other Northern Irishmen read the British figures very differently. Hardline Protestants believe that the high level of British payments to the province is simply the result of British Government mismangement.

The British figures show a sixfold increase in subsidies from 1966/67 to 1973/74. To many Northern Ireland Protestants, this jump shows that the province nearly paid its own way seven years ago — when they ran their own province under their own parliament without British interference. So the Protestant reading is that the figures prove it is time to restore a Protestant parliament for a mainly Protestant people.

Strong Protestant feeling

Behind this view is a strong Protestant feeling that most of the recent large subsidies are being paid as dole money into disloyal Catholic homes and spent on fighting Catholic-based terrorism. Therefore, they say, ending terrorism quickly and making Catholics either work or emigrate would cut expenditure drastically.

Protestants also argue that the British balance sheet leaves out many debts which Britain owes their province. Protestants proudly recall the province's loyal war efforts. They say Britain buys heavily in Northern Ireland not out of generosity but because skilled firms in the province turn out quality goods at bargain prices — such as the new Belfast Shorts airliner and guided-missile systems which won important export orders at the recent British air show.

A look ahead

As well, many Protestants believe that their province will return a future British prime minister in the next British elections. They believe that in putting up the right-wing Enoch Powell for a seat in their province, they are ensuring the return of traditional British standards of reason and the rule of law.

Adding up all of Northern Ireland's *contributions, it seems to many* Protestants that Britain is paying a very small and temporary price for the province's continuing loyal services.

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

The Palestinian problem—crucial issue at UN General Assembly

Palestinians get own slot on UN agenda

Nonaligned nations have enough votes to bring up debate, and Soviets skirt 'superpower' decision

By Joseph Fitchett
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon

The Palestinian question appears assured of a full-scale debate at the forthcoming United Nations General Assembly session — the first time it has figured as a separate agenda item since 1952. The Arab League has requested a Palestinian debate, and the combined votes of nonaligned and Communist countries can provide an *ample margin for it.*

The prime mover for the debate is the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), chaired by Al Fatah guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat. The PLO wants to strengthen its own position with the view to the Middle East peace negotiations in Geneva. It is pressing to obtain the widest possible recognition as a "national liberation movement," and the General Assembly will provide *the most prestigious forum the* PLO has reached.

Reacting to this, the Israeli Knesset (Parliament) met Monday in special session to discuss launching an intensive propaganda campaign in the United States to counter the Palestinians' bid. An indication of its probable tone came from Foreign Minister Yigal Allon, who reportedly instructed Israeli diplomats to stress the difference between the Palestinians, who he said have "legitimate aspirations," and the PLO, which he called a "terrorist organization."

The PLO has scored a series of political gains in getting recognition as the Palestinians' "sole legitimate *representative" — from the conference* of nonaligned nations, the Arab summit conference (boycotted by King Hussein of Jordan) and latterly from the Soviet Union.

Seat at conferences

The PLO has also succeded in getting seated at recent United Nations meetings like the law-of-the-sea and population conferences. In the General Assembly debate, the Palestinians will seek a stronger definition of their "rights" — universally recognized as a prerequisite for Middle East peace, but universally disputed in its definition.

The Palestinians have scored considerable gains already in revising their political status from "refugees," left over at the establishment of Israel, to a people with national rights to self-determination. A resolution at last year's General Assembly formally recognized the Palestinians entitlement to struggle for their rights. These resolutions were passed in the debate on the Middle East problem, and a debate focused on the Palestinians could produce still more strongly worded resolutions.

Beyond the New York General Assembly looms Geneva. The Palestinians refuse to consider joining peace talks based on United Nations Security Council Resolution 242, as the talks are now posited: It refers to the Palestinians as a "refugee problem." The Palestinians want the resolution revised or a new Geneva *agenda item filed, referring to the* Palestinian "national" problem.

Divided in their attitudes toward Geneva, influential Palestinian guerrilla leaders unanimously support the United Nations bid, which they view as a means of confirming the PLO's *authority in any future settlement of* Palestinian territory, particularly vis-a-vis rival Arab claimants like King Hussein.

Egypt, officially approving, has some hidden reservations, since part of the diplomatic initiative will be taken out of Cairo's hands. The debate will oblige Egyptian and other Arab delegates to make strong public statements of support for the Palestinians. *Resented by Israel, the resurgence of* the Palestinian issue could complicate the negotiations about Israeli withdrawal from occupied Egyptian and Syrian territory.

A major factor in the Palestinians' UN move is undoubtedly their recently increased support from the Soviet Union. Moscow has always sought to situate the Middle East problem, like the Cyprus problem, in a United Nations framework, taking it out of the superpower context where the United States can wield its power more bluntly. The Beirut press speculates Yasser Arafat will be unable to plead the Palestinians' case personally because a trip to New York would pose security risks for a guerrilla chief.

Soviet youth shun factory work for office jobs

By Paul Wohl
Written for
The Christian Science Monitor

Factory work does not attract Soviet youth, despite more than half a century of glorification of the proliatariat.

Contrary to the proud display in the media of "Soviet dynasties" of steelworkers, miners, fitters, and so forth, the children of workers and peasants are flocking to office occupations. Physical labor enjoys little prestige outside the party's propaganda literature.

A survey of 22 Moscow schools published in the April, 1973, issue of "MOSKVA," a cultural monthly, revealed this. Students in the older classes were asked to indicate their preferred profession and tell why it was their choice. Only 30 of more than 3,000 students questioned said they wanted to become production workers.

Production work shunned

While students in Moscow, the cultural and scientific center of the country, are expected to be more interested in intellectual pursuits, the overwhelming majority of students in the provinces surprisingly answered in like manner.

In Perm, west of the Urals, a city approaching one-million inhabitants, only one in ten of the older students wants to become a production worker, according to the survey. In Leningrad, 87 percent of the older students want to enroll in a technical college or an institute.

Soviet sociologists explain the students' reluctance for factory or farm work by two factors: first, the exceptionally low social prestige enjoyed by workers and peasants in everyday Soviet society; second, the desire of the students to improve their status and to "make a career."

When questioned about the prestige of various professions, students gave steelworkers, who are displayed heroically on many Soviet monuments, 28th place; the profession of a turner received 39th place; that of a tractor driver, another quasilegendary figure in Soviet literature, 51st place; while the lowly joiner or carpenter held 68th place.

Intellectual prestige

The five most prestigious occupations were of an intellectual nature. The survey also found that many worker-parents did not recommend their profession to their children.

According to a survey in Yaroslavl, only 22 percent of the worker-parents recommended a factory career to their offspring. In families where only one parent was a worker the percentage dropped to four.

Parents who were employees or intellectuals took a "firmly negative" stand toward the profession of a worker.

Yet officially more than 60 percent of the Soviet population is supposed to belong to the working class. And it is not easy for the children of workers to change their status.

Those who land in factory jobs still take a negative view of their trade and consider their position temporary.

Problem discussed

This problem is being discussed in the Soviet press in connection with another reform of the school system. In the first 1974 issue of Zvezda, a Leningrad literary monthly, G. Kulagin, general manager of the association of the Leningrad machine-tool industry, insisted on "the need not to forget for one minute the indispensable, constant replenishment of our working class."

Mr. Kulagin quoted a typical item from the press: "The collective-farm peasant Petrov brought up good sons: the oldest is a scientific assistant in Moscow, the second oldest an engineer, and the youngest a medical *doctor."*

Sovfoto

Soviet Armenian worker: smile but little prestige

Soviet citizens like Mr. Kulagin have begun to question the value of the universal 10-class educational system which former premier Nikita S. Khrushchev sought to introduce. This group also suggests the reduction of the number of institutes of higher learning.

Opposite view held

The government so far has held the opposite view. Education Minister V. P. Elyutin only recently insisted the importance of preparing specialists for the 1980's and '90's, capable of coping with the rising demands of the scientific-technical revolution.

It is impossible to say how much influence views like those of Mr. Kulagin will have on the future development of public education. Yet even if the protagonists of more members of the working class through a return to the eight-class school system should win out and other measures designed to force young people into factory careers be introduced, it is doubtful whether the present mentality *of the students will change.*

As long as the Soviet Union has a privileged stratum of fairly well-paid officials and intellectuals, students will want to climb up on the social ladder.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Marca Registrada ®
An International Daily Newspaper
FOUNDED IN 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
Glenn A. Evans
Eric Bolz
Robert G. Walker

EDITOR John Hughes
MANAGER Zadie Hatfield

MANAGING EDITOR Earl W. Foell
CHIEF EDITORIAL WRITER Charlotte Salkowski
OVERSEAS NEWS EDITOR Geoffrey Godsell
AMERICAN NEWS EDITOR David K. Willis
CIRCULATION DIRECTOR Kenneth D. Sumner
ADVERTISING BUSINESS MANAGER Warren D. Silvernail
RETAIL ADVERTISING MANAGER Derek J. Holmes

EDITOR EMERITUS Erwin D. Canham

NEWS BUREAU CHIEFS
ATLANTA John Dillin
CHICAGO Judith K. Fritig
LOS ANGELES Curtis J. Skinner
NEW ENGLAND Leon W. Lindsay
NEW YORK George Moneyhun
SAN FRANCISCO Frederic A. Moritz
WASHINGTON, D.C. Godfrey Sperling Jr.
BEIRUT John K. Cooley
HONG KONG Daniel Southerland
LATIN AMERICA James Nelson Goodsell
LONDON Takashi Oka
MOSCOW Leo Gruliow
NAIROBI Henry S. Hayward
PARIS Takashi Oka
TOKYO Elizabeth Pond
UNITED NATIONS David Anable

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
CHICAGO Donald F. Taylor, 332 N. Michigan Avenue 60601
CLEVELAND Anne P. Fraser, 1110 Euclid Avenue 44115
DETROIT Robert D. Arlen, 5-252 General Motors Bldg. 48202
LOS ANGELES Charles Caviness, 3600 Wilshire Blvd. 90010
NEW ENGLAND Hope Jarvey, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. 02115
NEW YORK Harold Michael, 568 Fifth Ave. 10036
SAN FRANCISCO Charles Caviness, 625 Market St. 94105
SEATTLE Thelma M. Allison, 357 Skinner Bldg. 98101
ST. LOUIS Lloyd B. Collins, Railway Exchange Bldg., 911 Olive St. 63101
WASHINGTON, D.C. Wilmer W. Morse Jr., 910 16th Street N.W. 20006
LONDON Marjorie Boucher-Ward, 4/5 Grosvenor Pl. London SW1X 7JH

Address of the News, Circulation, or Advertising Representative in your community will be sent promptly on request.
Published daily except Saturday, Sunday and Holidays.
Second-class postage paid at Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A., and at additional mailing offices.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
Postpaid in the United States, its possessions, and all countries throughout the world: One year $33; six months, $16.50; three months, $8.25; single copy, 15 cents. Airmail delivery rates on request.
For best service, changes of address should be received four weeks in advance.
Changes are made for two weeks or more at any given address.
Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
One Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. 02115
Phone: (617) 262-2300

Nicaraguans re-elect Somoza

In spite of heavy vote for strongman, opposition refuses to be stilled

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Miami

Nicaraguan strongman Anastasio Somoza Debayle was so confident of victory in presidential elections Sept. 1 that, even before the voting began, he ordered his staff at El Retiro, the presidential retreat, to prepare an election night celebration dinner.

This was not really surprising, for the Somoza dynasty has ruled Nicaragua for four decades.

The Sept. 1 voting merely confirmed the family control over the small Central American nation, giving General Somoza six more years as president.

With the vote tally still coming, General Somoza had by the end of the week a 92 percent victory margin over the Conservative Party's Edmundo Paguaga. And there was some expectation that when all votes from the mountainous nation finally trickle in, the Somoza lead could be as much as 95 percent.

'A personal fiefdom'

Such percentages are not new in Nicaragua. General Somoza, like his father, Anastasio Somoza Garcia, and his brother Luis before him, runs Nicaragua like a personal fiefdom.

Moreover, Somoza family economic holdings are so large that critics complain Nicaragua is more of a family enterprise than a country, and wags often complain that General Somoza is chairman of the board.

In recent times, however, there have been signs of erupting opposition to General Somoza. His last presidency, which ended May 1, 1972, was beset with troubles. In addition, he was prevented by the then prevailing constitution from succeeding himself.

This led to formation of a three-man civilian junta that nominally ran the country until General Somoza got the Constitution changed to permit him to run again and to lengthen the presidential term from five to six years.

Although technically out of office since 1972, General Somoza has, in effect, run the country. As commander of the nation's 5,000-man National Guard, there was no one to challenge him.

Gains from earthquake

The disastrous earthquake of Dec. 23, 1972, which devastated the capital city of Managua, also left General Somoza with more powers. He named himself chairman of a national emergency committee set up to handle all aspects of reconstruction — thus assuming effective control of the economy.

Yet opposition continued to spring up. It became evident in early August when General Somoza stripped 27 political and labor leaders of their civil rights for six months for encouraging Nicaraguans not to vote. The group, which includes the editor of an opposition newspaper, had challenged the validity of the elections and called for a boycott of the vote.

This opposition group is unlikely to be stilled in spite of the loss of their civil rights. In fact, the opposition in the months ahead may be increasingly cohesive because of repression by the Somoza rule. He still has clout, but times are changing in Nicaragua, observers claim, and the Sept. 1 vote could prove the last election General Somoza can count on easily winning.

Soviets offer new lures to technical students

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

Fifteen-year-old Ivan Ivanovich is being wooed into the technical schools by some new privileges offered by the Communist Party Central Committee.

The country's problem is an urgent need to get mechanics, computer programmers, lathe operators, elementary-school teachers, nurses, and the like into the Soviet labor force as fast as possible. But technical training just is not very prestigious. Teenagers want something more glamorous than going to the "technicum" or other vocational school. And even if the teen-agers are willing, their parents often pressure them into something else.

So on Sept. 7 the Central Committee ordered new benefits for technical students and teachers. The major one would now allow 10 percent of technicum students — rather than just 5 percent, as in the past — to recieve "special merit diplomas" permitting them to go directly into higher education without a prerequisite of three years of work experience.

Better facilities promised

In addition, teachers in these schools will be given better facilities, better pay, and more opportunities for refresher courses.

The new moves come on top of a standing inducement of stipends to technicum students. Thus, pupils who finish off their eight-year compulsory elementary education with two more years of general education and university preparation do not get stipends for their study — while those who go from the eight-year schools into the three-year vocational schools do get paid for their study.

These stipends are only a little lower than university-student stipends of between 45 and 65 rubles ($56 and $81 respectively) a month. A first-year technicum student receives 35 rubles ($43) a month, and a third-year student receives 45 rubles a month.

Work on job required

Once a student graduates from the three-year technicum — unless he has a special-merit diploma — he is required to work for three years at the job his school procures for him. Only after that can he go on to higher education at a university, institute of higher learning (with its less intellectual and more vocational education), or a military college.

At the beginning of this year privileges of technicum graduates were also expanded to include automatic admission to institute evening schools, as long as the graduates passed the entrance exams. Competition for evening sessions is not as stiff as for institutes' regular daytime courses, but there are still two-and-a-half or three applicants for every opening.

A negative inducement to lure eight-year elementary school graduates into the technicum has also been practiced for a year or so. Administrators of the 10-year general education schools have been asked to weed out and drop ninth-graders who have not been doing well at their studies.

Ford presidency expected to aid Republicans

Labor revises hopes for election

By Ed Townsend
Labor correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Big labor in the United States has sharply reduced its estimates of prospective gains in the Senate and House this November.

Near the end of the Nixon administration, labor counted on gains of about 90 congressional seats through a nationwide Democratic election "sweep."

Immediateley after Mr. Nixon resigned, the AFL-CIO and its Committee on Political Education (COPE) cut this estimate almost in half, estimating a gain of 50 to 60 seats.

As Gerald R. Ford took office, and particularly after he nominated Nelson A. Rockefeller to be Vice-President, the forecast of gains was further reduced to perhaps 25 additional "friendly" lawmakers in the next Congress. Now some labor politicians are talking about 12 to 15 more Democratic seats.

The predictions are largely based on the number of Republicans elected in their last contests by, say, 6 percent margins. Because of strong anti-Nixon sentiment before the change in the White House, many in such marginal districts appeared certain to be defeated in re-election bids.

Democrats won easily

Labor also expected to gain seats where Republican incumbents were not seeking re-election. In special elections in normally Republican districts in Grand Rapids and in Cincinnati, Democrats won easily, with strong labor support. Now labor says the change in the White House will smooth the way for the Republicans to recapture the Grand Rapids and Cincinnati districts.

"I would be greatly surprised if they stay Democratic," AFL-CIO president George Meany said in Washington a few days ago. "If Nixon was still in the White House, I would be willing to bet they would stay Democratic."

AFL-CIO's political machinery already is being utilized fully around the country to help "progressive" candidates, almost all Democrats.

COPE collections of voluntary contributions from union members are reported "bigger than ever," largely attributed to a reaction against Watergate and Richard Nixon earlier this year. The total this year, according to Mr. Meany, will go over the amount collected and used by COPE in 1972, a presidential election year; ordinarily, there is a marked dropoff in contribuiions in the off-year elections.

But the AFL-CIO and COPE still talk about electing a "veto-proof" Congress this fall — one with votes enough to upset a conservative president's veto of labor-favored legislation. However, the use of the slogan is a hangover from the Nixon administration; it is less realistic now, Mr. Meany says, because the slogan and the campaign were "directed at Nixon. . . ."

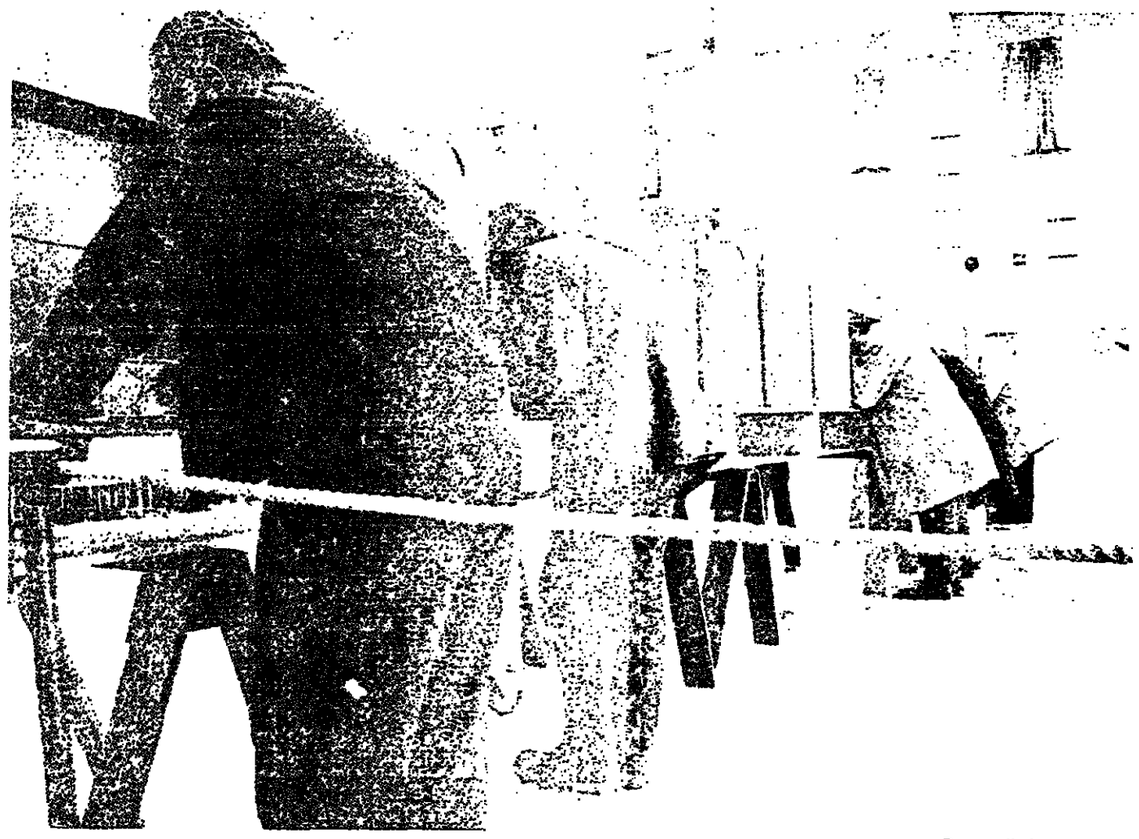
President Ford's record is "very much on the conservative side," as labor analyzes it; but, according to Mr. Meany, the unions want to see if the President intends to take a similar position against "social programs, people programs" and veto them on grounds that they are inflationary. Mr. Meany and others among labor's political strategists consider President Ford "a practical politician" who was conservative because his constituency in Grand Rapids was predominantly conservative.

It is "a new ballgame now," says Mr. Meany, since Mr. Ford has "an entirely different responsibility and constituency."

Labor gains clout

Meanwhile, shifting political prospects are giving labor more clout on Capitol Hill: Many members of Congress are listening more attentively to unipn lobbyists now that labor help and votes this fall appear much more important. Although there is still little likelihood that labor's "must" legislation can be passed in the form labor wants, there is almost no likelihood that any measures opposed by the unions can go through Congress.

Because of this situation, AFL-CIO's legislative strategy is to work to block "inadequate" bills during the remainder of this Congress. Andrew J. Biemiller, AFL-CIO's principal lobbyist and onetime member of the House with President Ford, said recently that the House postponement of action this year on a national health bill was a "major victory" for labor: It believes that it will be able to do better in 1975.



By a staff photographer

Labor, once sure of veto-proof Congress, now hopes for a sympathetic one

★U.S., Israel priorities

Continued from Page 1

The Israelis want to ask the United States for two additional things: (1) to advance the delivery schedules for those arms supplies which already have been agreed on in the form of contracts, signed and sealed, (2) to supply certain items of equipment which the U.S. so far has refused to give to any foreign country.

Before the October war, according to informed sources, the Israelis were the first foreign power to receive from the U.S. a highly sophisticated secret device which they installed in an advanced military position at the top of Mt. Hermon, on the northern front, facing Syria.

Secret device seized

But within the first few hours of the war, the Syrian forces overran Mr. Hermon. The Israelis reportedly did not destroy the secret device so that it fell into Syrian — and subsequently into Soviet — hands.

The Israelis have not recovered from the psychological shock of the October war. The question they are asking is to what extent this also holds true for the Americans.

Information Minister Aron Yariv declared in a weekend speech that in a new war, Israel's armed forces would be faced on the Arab side by 6,000 tanks and 1,500 aircraft. "These are quantities in which even the NATO alliance thinks," he said.

Prime Minister Rabin remarked on this subject that "we can never hope to compete with the Arabs in quantities. But our armaments must be in some reasonable proportion to those of the Arabs if we are to put up a successful defense."

Mystified about report

Monitor correspondent Dana Adams Schmidt reports from Washington:

[While Prime Minister Rabin is being received here with warmth and pomp and ceremony, he will find himself at odds with American officials on the two main matters for which he has come — arms deliveries and the next steps to be taken toward Arab-Israeli settlement.

[American officials indicated that the Israeli "shopping list" probably was too large and called for swifter delivery and more advanced items thaN could be supplied. But they expressed mystification about the secret, highly sophisticated item, presumably radar, which the Syrians are reported to have overrun at the top of Mt. Hermon in last October's war.

[A qualified State Dpartment official said that an Israeli post on Mt. Hermon which included some American equipment had been overrun by the Syrians but that nothing particularly secret or sophisticated was involved. He denied that the incident had been discussed or had any connection with American willingness to supply further sophisticated equipment.

Sinai discussion expected

[On the diplomatic side, the Israeli Premier is expected to continue to argue that the next step should be further disengagement on the Egyptian-Sinai front rather than on the Jordanian front.

[Mr. Rabin is expected to say that the only concession the Israelis could make to Jordan at this time would be to give King Hussein a larger share in civil administration on the Israeli-occupied West Bank, where the Jordanian Government already pays schoolteachers, magistrates, and some other civil officials.

[Mr. Rabin landed in Washington secretly for security reasons and was given his official welcome, honor guard, and military salute on the South Lawn of the White House. He met with President Ford Tuesday afternoon.

[Wednesday he was to begin a series of conferences with Secretary Kissinger with breakfast at the State Department. He was due to meet Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger Wednesday afternoon]

★New scrutiny for Nixon pay

Continued from Page 1

A former president is allowed up to $450,000 in transition funds under an 11-year-old law governing change of presidencies. Mr. Johnson drew only $300,000. Mr. Nixon is seeking the maximum plus $400,000 extra.

Open-ended pension

In addition, all ex-presidents since 1958 are provided an open-ended pension and office-staff fund.

Congressional action on the Nixon allocation is expected to be prompt. Both houses plan just one-day hearings, chiefly to question Arthur F. Sampson, head of the General Services Administration which will supervise the expenditure.

The questioning is likely to be sharpened by bitter memories of Congress's discovery four months ago that the government had spent $17.1 million for improvements on Nixon residences at San Clemente, Calif., and Key Biscayne, Fla.

Egypt's shopping list— $750 million in U.S. food

By Reuter

Washington

Egypt is seeking food items worth $750 million, including 980,000 tons of wheat, under the United States food-for-peace program, officials report.

This would be more than the $742 million the U.S. administration had budgeted for this purpose.

CHRISTMAS RUSH A RACKET?

Get ahead of the game by shopping early from N-M's great 1974 Christmas Book! The Book costs 1.00, and with it you receive an "N-M Dollar" worth 1.00 toward your first purchase from the pages of the 1974 issue. The 1974 Book will be ready in Mid-October to mail to you, or to a friend. Send 1.00 with your (or your friend's) name and address to: Neiman-Marcus, Dept. 44, P.O. Box 2968; Dallas, Texas 75221.

Neiman-Marcus

creative printers

LECTURE ADVERTISING
PLACARDS
INVITATIONS
Samples · Prices Available

1171 25th STREET
DES MOINES, IOWA

THINK OF MONITOR FIRST ADVERTISERS

Rainbow Beads

A mix-matched delight ready-to-wear
A real bargain—only $6.95

Sensational

This is the latest and most colorful in our popular International Necklaces: a 24-inch strand of beautiful beads, each a charming hand-cut and hand-polished baroque bead-disk, the brown, red, cream, green, orange colors spaced with little gold-color spheres, mix-matched in a special design to create a symmetry that is pleasing to the eye and utterly captivating with any costume.

These Rainbow Beads, too, come from India, that great natural treasure-house of beautiful agates, sards, jaspers and carnelians. Wear one strand of Rainbow beads, wear two or three—you'll not want to take them off.

You don't have to be a Necklace Collector to admire these Rainbow Beads. We were sure, but not that sure, so we tested them on hundreds of our gallery customers and everyone was delighted. "Bee-oo-de-ful!" "Sensational!"

The latest from Astro!

Come to our gorgeous Astro Gallery—we want you to!—at 155 East 34th Street, between Lex. and 3rd Aves. in New York City, and see for yourself. You will be charmed. Of course, if you can't come in, you may order by mail in full confidence. But honestly we'd rather you walked in because we're so proud of our Astro Gallery.

astro minerals
World's Largest
Gallery of Gems & Minerals
155 East 34th Street, N.Y., N.Y. 10016

If you use this coupon for your personal stationery please print! Include $1.00 for postage and handling. 4358

Astro Minerals Gallery of Gems
155 East 34th Street, N.Y., N.Y. 10016

☐ I want ____ (how many) of the Sensational Rainbow Beads at only $6.95.
Sum enclosed* _____ (including $1.00 for postage/handling; also Sales Tax if N.Y. State Resident)
or *Charge my credit card. ☐ Master Charge ☐ Diners Club ☐ Bank Americard ☐ Carte Blanche ☐ American Express
Card # _____ Expir. Date _____
Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Signature _____
Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

*Chile calm, U.S. shocked

Continued from Page 1

Yet, in various statements, Dr. Kissinger has over the years been quoted as saying, in connection with Chile, that "we prefer democratic governments and attempt to exercise our influence to that end; but we *also* know we cannot impose our political and legal structures on others."

It is precisely this point that is put in doubt by the disclosures of CIA involvement in Chile.

Until the Colby testimony was disclosed over the weekend, the only confirmed anti-Allende activity by Washington was a United States-sponsored credit squeeze on the part of both Washington and international and hemisphere lending agencies.

That squeeze made it hard for Dr. Allende's Marxist-leaning government to obtain credit. But in a way, Washington could argue effectively that credits to Chile had dropped significantly in the last two years of the government of Eduardo Frei Montalva, which immediately preceded that of Dr. Allende, due to a feeling on the part of President Frei and the international lenders that Chile needed to expend already granted credits and begin repayments before a large new influx of credit was granted.

The Colby disclosures came in a *confidential seven-page letter from* Rep. Michael J. Harrington (D) of Massachusetts asking further congressional hearings on the CIA's role in the Sept. 11, 1973, military coup that toppled Dr. Allende's government.

That coup ended Dr. Allende's efforts to nudge Chile along the road to socialism and also ended Chile's long tradition of democratic government. Moreover, it was accompanied by a massive roundup of Allende supporters, escalating reports of the murder of thousands of Chileans, and imposition of a broad military dictatorship.

On the eve of the first anniversary of the military take-over, for example, Amnesty International, the London-based human rights organization, alleged that widespread torture and executions were continuing in Chile.

"The death roll of victims is unprecedented in recent Latin American history," the organization charged. Moreover, it said, "there is little indication that the situation is improving or that a return to normality is intended."

Amnesty International estimated that between 6,000 and 10,000 political prisoners were still being detained without trial in Chile. It added that they represented every sector of society from former Allende ministers to doctors, lawyers, trade unionists, and actors.

Worldwide reaction to events in Chile, as mirrored in the Amnesty International report, has been largely negative, prompting the military leaders headed by President Augusto Pinochet Ugarte to claim that a leftist public opinion campaign has been mounted against Chile.

But General Pinochet and his fellow military officers have indicated that they are worried about their image. And it is reported that the Chilean Government has hired the J. Walter Thompson agency in New York to start a public relations campaign designed to improve Chile's image.

That image may be hard to improve, however, until the military relax some of the curbs placed on Chile and Chileans in the past year — dissolution of Congress, ban on Marxist parties and the shutting down of all other political activity, the censorship of the press, and the abrogation of many civil rights.

Laos, insurgents agree to first POW exchange

By Reuter

Vientiane, Laos

The Laotian Joint Peace Committee, set up to implement last year's peace accord, has agreed on four sites for the first exchange of prisoners of war between the procommunist Pathet Lao and the Vientiane side on Sept. 12.

*Ford: wider clemency?

Continued from Page 1

Perhaps news of the study is a trial balloon. That is, Mr. Ford may want to first see the public reaction to a possible move on his part to pardon all of the Watergate-related defendants.

Protest a factor

Should raising this possibility actually add to the public unhappiness over the way he is handling Watergate, Mr. Ford would be in a position to pull back from giving clemency.

On the other hand, if the public seems to like such a move, then he would be in a position to move ahead without fear of the reaction that would follow.

$4 million security setup due to protect Capitol

By the Associated Press

Washington

Workmen are installing a $4 million security system of television cameras, alarms, and x-ray machines in the Capitol designed to prevent any more bombings.

Congress approved the system two years ago after a bomb obliterated a Senate rest room in the early hours of March 31, 1971, mangled a barber shop, and shattered windows through much of the Senate wing.

The bomber or bombers, presumably posing as tourists, have never been prosecuted. One arrest was made, but the case was dropped.

Officials do not claim the new system will make the Capitol absolutely bombproof but they say it will come as close as reasonable cost can justify.

"It is the best that could be designed within the standards of security that can be achieved," Elliott Carroll, the Capitol architect's executive assistant, said in an interview.

"Obviously it depends on the efficiency of the personnel monitoring the system," Mr. Carroll said.

"And obviously it won't cover every nook and cranny of the Capitol."

The system will cover the Capitol, all five House and Senate office buildings, and the 8½ miles of heating and cooling tunnels under the Capitol grounds.

The 105 closed-circuit television cameras watching corridors in the Capitol and office buildings will be equipped with alarms to go off at night when any moving figure comes on camera.

A Secret Service expert, for example, testified that walk-through metal detectors such as the airlines use would be impractical because the sometimes several thousand visitors to the Capitol at any one time would have to line up and walk through one by one.

Mr. Carroll said the cameras, the motion alarms, and the x-ray machines will not be installed for several months.

He said the deadline for completing the system is next April, but he said it may be in operation sooner.

Congress appropriated $4.7 million for the system but so far the contracts are below original estimates.

*Nixon pardon: grass-roots, legal reactions

Continued from Page 1

der law. While the pardon was "compassionate," the Mayor said, it "raises a number of questions. . . . What's going to happen to the Nixon aides? There should be equality of laws for everyone."

State attorneys polled

It is an issue which concerns many state attorneys, according to a survey by the Associated Press. Twenty-three of the 50 state attorneys felt the pardon sets forth a double standard of justice — one for the powerful, another for everyday Americans. Said Michigan's Attorney General Frank Kelley: "This action repudiates the basic American belief that no man is above the law."

To Mrs. John W. Dean III, the Nixon pardon seems also to establish a double standard. "Mr. Nixon and his family are not the only ones who have suffered enough because of Watergate. Since the President has adopted this posture, I pray he will not overlook those who have fully cooperated with the government in getting out the truth of Watergate to the American people. These individuals also are suffering because they told the truth — which is something we have yet to hear from Mr. Nixon. . . ."

Mrs. Dean's husband — the principal initial accuser of former President Nixon — last week began serving a one-to-four-year prison sentence for his role in the Watergate cover-up while he was counsel to the president.

EMPLOYMENT

HELP WANTED

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE GRADUATE NURSE.
You are invited to spend one year of your career toward nursing management at beautiful Lynn House of Potomac Valley, Inc. in Alexandria, Virginia — just across the river from Washington, D.C.
Your progress can be speeded by the expansive experience of nursing in a very well equipped facility — where the nursing program seeks innovative ideas that genuinely support healing in the patient's experience.
Modern, pleasant, low-cost, housing near by. Attractive compensation and benefits. This is an exceptional opportunity only for the graduate nurse who has specific interest in progressing her career.
Write or telephone to **Mrs. Marzee Ritchie,** *Director of Nursing*
Lynn House of Potomac Valley, Inc.
4400 W. Braddock Road
Alexadnria, VA 22304
(703) 548-8066
Accredited by the Department of Care of The Mother Church

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE GRADUATE NURSES Live in Lovely Lake County while serving at Hill Top Sanatorium. Also openings for training as Nurses' Aides. *Live on or off premises. Write or call* for details. Superintendent, HILL TOP SANATORIUM, P.O. Box 87, Lake Bluff, IL 60044, or call collect (312) 295-1550.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE NURSES Sunland Home Sanatorium in Southern California's finest climate, has immediate need for Christian Science Graduate & Practical Nurses. Retirement Plan. Loving atmosphere. Write or call (714) 582-3179 SUNLAND HOME, 4135 54th Place, San Diego, CA 92105.

ARE YOU A PIONEER? Clifton House needs Christian Science grad. nurses, cook and housekeeper. This newly opened nursing home centrally located in convenient, beautiful, Minneapolis needs you. Write, or call collect Anne Boynton, Supt. of Nurses or Dan Finlay, Administrator (612) 338-4706. 301 Clifton Ave., Mpls., MN 55403

IMMEDIATE OPENING For custodian First Church of Christ, Scientist, Santa Ana. 25 hrs. weekly. Contact Clerk before 1 P.M. (714) 542-5521. (Calif.)

COOK LIVE-IN 2 ADULTS, MOST weekends free. Excellent salary, vacation pay & all benefits. Goods refs req. (212) 832-1205 btwn. 9 a.m.-5 p.m. (N.Y.)

GENERAL FARM WORKER & MAN handy with tools, irrigation, feeding animals & field work. 3 bdrm. mobile home available. Write James Annest, P.O. Box 686, Burley, Idaho 83323.

MAINTENANCE MAN FAMILIAR w plumbing & mechanical equip., in charge of 16 rm. facility & 7 acre grnds. Salry open. Contact Administration. The LEAVES, an accredited Sanatorium, for Christian Scientists. 1230 W. Spring Valley Rd., Richardson, TX 75080 Dallas suburb (214) 231-4864

EXPERIENCED ADVERTISING salesperson needed by weekly newspaper in Berlin, N.H., White Mountains. Salary & bonus. Write or call Howard James. (603) 752-1200, (603) 466-2433.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, Scientist, Cambridge, Mass. Custodian needed immediately. Please either call (617) 734-8447 or write Box F-15, One Norway St., Boston, MA 02115.

IN DENVER, COLO. NEEDED Full time babysitter for loveable 7½ mo old baby girl. Please call Margot Valley 770-1400 or 770-9023.

SANATORIUM for Christian Scientists in Los Angeles, Calif. has opening for COOK. If your talents include cooking skills please call us. Salaried position. Retirement plan. Call (213) 221-9174.

DISTRIBUTORS NEEDED. SALES future unlimited. Looking for that sales position which will carry you to the top? This may be it! We have the products you can get enthusiastic about — and as any salesman knows that's half the sale. Sell Shaklee Products to home & industry. Liberal bonuses, benefits, excellent retirement program & bonus car. Special meeting in Grand Rapids, Mich., Sat., Oct. 12. I will be there to discuss sales program. For further information contact Charles Ozengahr, 165 E. College, Covina, CA 91723. (231) 967-1077 or 339-9514.

SECRETARIES We have been placing secretaries on temporary assignments in Chicago for 27 years. We need experienced legal, executive and general secretaries, with shorthand. Do you have the necessary skills and work experience? If so, we would like to have you join OSBORNE ASSOCIATES, 6 E. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. 346-3913.

HOUSEKEEPER—COMPANION For elderly woman in Newton, Mass. Private room and bath. Convenient location. Lt. Housekeeping duties. Ref. req. (617) 244-5489.

CUSTODIAN FOR BLDG. & GROUNDS Steam Boiler Heating. Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Portland, Ore. Write c/o Clerk, 2105 S.E. 31st Ave., 97214, giving exp. & salary expected.

PLASTIC INJECTION MOLDING Foreman. Experienced on huskys. Also Machinist trainee. (213) 681-4971 or write 2020 Lincoln Blvd., Pasadena, Calif.

MASTER MACHINIST—PREFERABLY with knowledge of dry cleaning and laundry equipment — but not essential. Send resume to Mr. William Tidwell, Spotless Cleaners, 6210 Florida Ave., Tampa, FL 33604. Tel. (813) 238-5541.

PALOS VERDES PENINSULA, CALIF. office. 2 full time openings, one receptionist/typist & one bookkeeping clerk. Non smokers & experience required. Call for appt. 8:30 to 5. Mrs. Robinson (213) 377-9581.

WORK AND RESIDE AT TENACRE Amid a loving/harmonious atmosphere. No commuting — comfortable quarters, good pay and liberal fringe benefits. Permanent or short term position for Christian Science Nurses Aides. Practical Nurses and Graduate Nurses on Tenacre's staff of more than 140. Age is not a factor. Write or call (609) 921-8900 TENACRE, P.O. Box 632, Princeton, NJ 08540.

COMPANION TO LIVE WITH OLDER alert lady, help prepare meals, drivers license needed. Salary negotiable. (805) 647-1408. Mrs. E. C. Howard, 218 Harding, Ventura, CA 93003.

VISITING NURSE SERVICE — AN organization in sunny New Orleans requires graduate nurse listed in The Christian Science Journal for five day week. Write The Wings Inc., P.O. Box 13643, New Orleans, LA 70185. Call (504) 861-7853.

THE ENVIRONMENT IS BEAUTIFUL & the opportunity for satisfying service for Christian Science graduate & pract. nurses is constant at Overlook House Sanatorium. (Accredited by Dept. of Care of The Mother Church.) Your own furnished apartment, pension plan & other benefits. Call collect, (216) 795-3550, or write Supt. of Nurses, Mrs. Florence E. Kelly, 2187 Overlook Rd., Cleveland, OH 44106.

GREEN PASTURES, A FACILITY for Christian Scientists serving the mentally retarded, needs retired person to help answer phone — greet guests — *help with bookkeeping — serve as* aunt or uncle on our staff. Room and board provided as part of our family. Call (714) 845-3209 or write to Box 2127, Beaumont, California 92223.

BRIDAL SALON HAS OPENINGS for two Bridal Consultants, one to serve as Manager, with prestige stores in South Texas. Driving required. Please send resume to Box 15, care of The Christian Science Monitor, Suite F-20, 611 Olive, St. Louis, MO 63101.

HOUSEKEEPER Live-in. Three adults. Start September 30. Phone (312) 799-5752. (Flossmoor, Ill.)

Buy Savings Bonds

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED GEN. MGR. WITH solid background & achievement record including turn around situations has a need for challenging assignment in Los Angeles, Calif. area. Box 42, S320, 3600 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90010.

EXPERIENCED PHOTOGRAPHER with 4x5 and 35mm cameras desires free-lance work. M. Baxter, 534 Lake Lansing, E. Lansing, MI 48823. (517) 332-2904.

BACHELOR 49 WOULD LIKE TO relocate and share beauty, interest, and experience. Student of oil painting. Experience in antiques, theatre, decorating, music, landscaping, general business, travel, all design concepts. A. Grant Humpert, 41749 Fremont Blvd., Fremont, CA 94538; (415) 656-4518.

DESIRE INVOLVEMENT IN CREATIVE work. Aspire to learn or complete photo apprenticeship. 2½ yrs. College completed. Open to location. Prefer Orange County. Chip Cook, 151 Dumond Dr., Laguna Beach, CA 92651.

LIVE-IN COMPANION. PRACTICAL Nursing exp. Gen. hsld. duties. Drive. Adults. Available immediately. P.O. Box 4240, Margate, FL 33053.

MUSICIANS WANTED

OAKLAND, CALIF. FIFTH CHURCH of Christ, Scientist, will hold auditions in October for soloist and organist, regular and substitute. 9530 Mountain Blvd., 94605. Ph. 638-7028.

ANNUAL AUDITIONS First Church of Christ, Scientist, Azusa, Calif. for Sunday Organist. Call (213) 334-8111 or 963-7785.

AUDITIONS REGULAR & SUBSTITUTE. Soloist & Organist. First Church of Christ, Scientist, So. Pasadena, Calif. Contact Clerk, mornings (213) 799-4858.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, Scientist, Patchogue, N.Y. is holding auditions for regular organist in September '74. Please call Mildred Ahrend (516) 286-9628.

LA CANADA, CALIF. FIRST Church of Christ, Scientist. Annual Auditions for regular and substitute soloist and organist. (Conn 3 manual organ). Contact Clerk, 600 Foothill Blvd., Phone 790-3493.

AUDITIONS SOON TO BE HELD for regular and substitute organist. Write Music Committee, First Church of Christ, Scientist, 60 E. Williston Ave., East Williston, NY 11596 or call Mr. Forbes (516) MA 1-5358.

MUSICIANS ARE LOVINGLY INVITED to participate in annual auditions to be held in October, 1st Church of Christ, Scientist, Arcadia, Calif. Write or call the Clerk for info. or appt. 100 W. Duarte Rd., 91006 (213) 447-2541.

ANNUAL AUDITIONS FOR REGULAR and sub. soloist and organist — Sept. 15. First Church of Christ, Scientist, Renton, Wash. For info. phone Chm. (206) 772-1979 or Clerk (206) 432-4670.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PRESTIGE BUSINESS
Established business on an exclusive basis is available in your immediate area for an individual capable of running his own business and who won't be satisfied with less than $40,000 per year NET.
Company in Dallas, Texas, provides continued backup training and administration. Investment required.
CALL COLLECT MR. ALBERT (214) 827-4762

IMPORT-EXPORT OPPORT., PROFITABLE world-wide mail order bus. from home, without capital or travel abroad. We ship plan for no risk exam. Exp. unnec. Free report. Mellinger, Dept. H-133C, Woodland Hills, CA 91364.

FOR SALE: ONE OF THE LARGEST stipulated premium insurance companies in Texas — writing life only: Qualified Buyers only solicited, write Route 2, Box 320, Lowell, AR 72745.

BE A SUCCESSFUL WRITER, MAKE $10,000 a yr. & more. Sure-fire system to get articles published in nat'l magazines. Send for information: Hartley, Dept. 2, 5020 Winding Way, Sacramento, CA 95841.

EDUCATORS WANTED

DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL WELLESLEY COLLEGE
Applications are invited from qualified candidates for the position of Director of Personnel. The Director will be responsible for the formulation, interpretation and administration of personnel policies and practices with respect to non-teaching staff under the guidance of the Vice President for Business Affairs.
Duties include wage and salary administration, supervision of job evaluation and training programs, labor relations, development of communications, and direction of recruiting activities including development of sources of minority recruitment.
Candidate should have a Bachelor's Degree and a minimum of five years experience in college or university personnel at a senior administrative level.
Please send resumé to Mr. Joseph Kiebala, Jr., Vice President for Business Affairs, Wellesley College, Wellesley, MA 02181.
An Equal Opportunity Affirmative Action Employer

REAL ESTATE

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

FLORENCE SIMPSON, REALTOR "Personalized Real Estate Service in the Pacific Palisades since 1948." 859 Swarthmore, Pacific Palisades. Tel. (213) GL 4-5531.

MILDRED (MIMI) FOREMAN, BROKER. Personal and sincere Real Estate Service. BEVERLY HILLS, WESTWOOD, BEL AIR, BRENTWOOD. (213) 279-1184 or 474-4404. (Calif.)

RUTH MILLER BROKER — SERVING the San Fernando Valley — Bradley Enterprises — (213) 986-1262, Suite 208, 13720 Riverside Drive, Sherman Oaks, Calif.

ORANGE COUNTY (ANAHEIM & VIC.) Ask for TRUDY PIRT or PHYLLIS BOYDSTUN, Leatherby Realty, 702 W. Lincoln, Anaheim. Ph. (714) 772-1552.

TARZANA-ENCINO-WOODLAND HILLS Betty or Rod MacDonald, Shamrock Realty, 5521 Reseda Blvd., Tarzana, CA 91356. Please call (213) 881-2516.

CONDOMINIUMS FOR SALE

SHERMAN OAKS, CALIF. MOVING east. New 1 bedrm. Security building. A.C., top-line appliances, carpets & drapes included. Lg. patio. Low 8½% interest take over. (213) 783-4833.

MOBILE HOMES

RANCHO CARLSBAD Adult Mobile Home $32,500.00 Owner 3338 Don Quixote Dr., Carlsbad, California 92008 (714) 729-7762.

REAL ESTATE FOR LEASE

74,000 SQ. FT. AAA 1 BLDG. 3¼ acres. Fully air conditioned. Northridge, Calif. (213) 882-1313.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

WALNUT CREEK BEAUTY 35' living room, lovely outlook. Family room, game room, 3 bedrooms, beamed ceilings, ½ acre, large pool, badminton court. Slate patio with spreading oak. A/C. $110,000. Miramonte Co., Orinda. (415) 254-3123. Barbara Cattell (415) 376-6703 (Calif.)

NORTHWEST

EXCHANGE SPECIALIST RICHARD BOYER, Realtor. Multiple Listing Service. 12321 N.E. Glisan, Portland. 255-2774. BOYER & COX, INC. (Ore.).

LAND FOR SALE

OREGON LAND Approximately eight thousand acres of land in North Central Oregon. Property lies on east side of Deschutes River in Wasco County. Spring water on property. Excellent deer and bird hunting. Listed at $75.00 per acre. Call or write Timberline Realty Co., 365 N.E. Greenwood Avenue, Bend, OR 97701. (AC503) 382-3300.

MOUNTAIN STATES

LAND FOR SALE

SKI—FISH—FLY-IN 4 MILES So. of Chalk Creek. Ideal 2-4 acre tracts on Browns Creek. Unexcelled views of Collegiate Range. Adjoins Nat'l Forest. Write MESA-ANTERO, Nathrop, CO 81236, or SMARTT-INGELS Realtors, P.O. Box 4006, Colo. Sprgs., CO 80909.

MIDWEST

PARK RIDGE, ILLINOIS BEAUTIFUL, mod., corner, 4 bdrm., furn. or semi-furn. home. 1½ baths, 2-car gar., patio, firepl., piano. Near O'Hare Airport. $600. References, Security required. (312) 823-0060.

CALHOUN REALTY Serving Minnesota since the yr. 1908. Residential, Commercial, Apts. Farms, Industrial, Lakeshore, Business Oppor., Resorts, Rentals, Property Management. You are cordially invited to call: Realtor Chas. Koehler (612) 920-8800, 7100 France Ave., Edina, MN 55435.

Tell them you saw their ad in the Monitor

NEW ENGLAND

FINE 18th CENTURY HOME
The pure architectural lines of this classic salt box Colonial, shaded by enormous Maples, w/original rock walls, create a rare country feeling. Only 20 min. N. of Boston. Well preserved interior has 2 working f/p's, woodpegged raised paneling, wide board fls., wainscoting, Indian shutters, orn. pane windows.
We have loved living in this home and uncovering its original charm while providing every possible convenience. Fl. plan is ideal for entertaining or family activity. Spac. 1st fl.: center entrance hall, lg. livingrm., lib., dinrm., screened breezeway, 2 car gar. 2d. has 2 pantries, custom cherry cabs., island cooktop counter, setting & wall oven, d/d etc. 2nd fl.: 3 bdrms., lg. bath, master suite inc. bath., laundry & sewing rms. off center hallway. 3rd fl.: (attic fl.) 3 rms. & bath. Dry basement w/garden rm., workshop & ½ bath.
Many other features. Owner asking $150,000
Box F-20
One Norway St., Boston, MA 02115

WESTON, VT. Near Ski Slopes. Beautifully wooded 1¼ acres $5000. Paul Orton, Weston, VT 05161 (802) 824-6658.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE

HYDE PARK, MASS. 3 FAMILY 6-6-6. Owner apt. mod. 1¾ baths, 3 bdrms., F/p'd dinrm., full basement, sep. utils. $47,000; 10% down. 2nd mortg. avail. Owner Harley H. Goodwin (617) 364-5498.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC

LAND FOR SALE

2 ACRES—30 MI. TO BALTIMORE Res. Area on paved roads. $21,500. Suit. for 1 or 2 homes. Adjoin. new site for 1st Church of Christ, Scientist, Westminster, MD 21157. Write church or call (301) 848-9484 or 876-2353.

SOUTH ATLANTIC

ONE BEDROOM APT. Gulfront, Venice, Florida. $32,000 Rosale Hand, Realtor 485-9444.

CONDMINIUMS

INNISBROOK GOLF RESORT, TARPON Springs, Fla. One bedroom furnished apartment one year old. Choice location. Owner selling at last year's price to recover investment. Currently listing 25% higher because of four price increases. Immediate occupancy. Box F-19, One Norway St., Boston, MA 02115.

OCEAN FRONT GOLD-COAST PALM Beach, Fla. 1 br. with convertible den. 2 ba. no rec. or land lease. Pool, sauna, club run putting green. Assume loan $16,500. 7% int. $28,000. cash. G. Nicholls, Gallo Realty, P.O. Box 871, Lake Worth, FL 33460. 585-0018.

INVERRARY — FT. LAUDERDALE, Fla. 3 bdrm., 2½ bath, 2 sty. condo. apt. Overlooks lge. garden & lake. 7½ assumable mort. Days (305) 587-3051 Eves. & wkeds. (305) 739-0473.

SOUTH CENTRAL

WINSLOW, ARK. ENJOY THE UNIQUE surroundings of this beaut. mod. Mt. top home. Civil War Period, 5 acres, inc. 5 bdrms., 2 fplcs., central ht., organic garden, fruit trees, greenhouse. Owner. $32,500. Also 98 acres being broken into 2 to 40 acre pieces. (501) 634-3105.

RENTALS

APARTMENTS TO LET

SPECIAL
CAMBRIDGE elevated building. New luxury 3 bedroom apartment w/spectacular view of Charles River. Designed to accomodate wheel chairs. Large livingroom, balcony, den, 1½ baths. Kitchen w/dishwasher and disposal. Wall to wall carpeting, individual controlled air conditioning and heating. Security System. $440/mo. all utilities incl. (617) 868-8808. (Mass.).

ROCKPORT, MASS. COMFORTABLE heated 2 bedroom furnished apartment for winter months. Ocean view, near churches & stores. Mature adults, no pets. (617) 546-2990.

APARTMENTS WANTED

PROFESSIONAL COUPLE SEEKS reasonable furnished, clean, quiet apt. in San Francisco Oct. thru May. Near transportation, stores, and church. (201) 744-4213 (Montclair, N.J.) Box X-7, 588 Fifth Ave., NY 10036.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

LAKE WORTH, FLORIDA — CONGENIAL lady. Well-furn., air-cond., pool, near bus & shopping. No drink or smoke. R. Carver 2508 N. 10th Ave., Apt. 201E, Lake Worth 33460. (305) 968-6196.

FOR RENT

RENTAL, 2 BEDROOM, 2 BATH ½ block to First Church of Christ, Scientist, Venice, Fla. $215. Rosale Hand, Realtor, 485-9444.

WANTED TO RENT

HOUSE OR APT. IN PALMA, Majorca fr. Oct. 1 to Mar. 31 for family of four. Helen Keller, Casa Jardinera, Calle Francisco Vidal 221, Bonanova.

CONDOMINIUMS TO LET

NAPLES, FLA., LUXURY BEACH-front condominium. 2 bdrms., 2 baths, Pvt. Beach, Heated Pool, Color TV, Comp. Furn. Accom. 4 Adults. Winter rate $250 per wk. For info. and Color Brochure call Tim Fisher Realtors (813) 642-7708.

MAJESTIC OCEAN VIEW. NEW 3 bedrm., 2½ baths. Includes clubhouse, golf, pool. Adults, no pets. Full carpets & drapes. 2 car garage. $385 mo. Smog free San Clemente. (714) 526-6127. (Calif.)

HOMES WANTED

WANTED TO RENT—LOS ANGELES Small house, pref. with swimming pool, in vicinity U.C.L.A. Write Box F-17, One Norway St., Boston, MA 02115.

HOUSES TO LET

BALBOA ISLAND, CALIF. Charming 4 bdrm. So. Bay Front home. Patio. Garden. Pier. Yearly. (714) 673-7611 or (213) 761-7196.

ROOMS TO LET

AVAILABLE, FURNISHED SLEEPING study room. Private entrance to bath, kitchen privileges. Doorman, excellent transportation. NYC. Eleg. East-side 80's. $40 per week. Impeccable refs. exchanged. Box C-7, 588 Fifth Avenue, NYC 10036.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WHEN IN CLEVELAND, YOU WILL find our new Rest & Study facility, a delightful place, whether you are here on business, bringing a student to the *university next door, or coming to the* adjacent cultural center. Our rates are comparable to motels. We have several efficiency suites & provide a continental breakfast. Call or write Overlook House, 2187 Overlook Rd., Cleve., OH 44106. (216) 795-3550.

PRIVATE ROOM & PRIVATE BATH or 2 to a room & bath. Loving consideration. Ground flr. Affordable rates. Lynwood, Calif. Phone (213) 774-1666.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

COMING TO BOSTON? GUESTS. OLD N. E. Tourist Home. All rooms A/C. $9 Single, $12 Double. N. E. Hospitality. Real Guest Home, 428 Main St., Waltham, Mass. (617) 893-9401.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTIONER'S SAN FRANCISCO office downtown Union Square location. Fully furn., avail. part or full time. May assume lease & purchase furniture if desired. (415) 681-6121 Ext. 346.

RESORT RENTALS

ST. CROIX, V.I. VILLA: YOUR OWN five room villa with resident maid, beach club, tennis, golf, snorkeling. (212) 412-1827 or Box 152, Staten Island, NY 10314.

LAGUNA BEACH APTS. — DAY/ wk./mo. Steps to ocean & bus. Near mkt., shops. Fun for whole fam. Brochure, Ms. Johnson, 985 N. Coast Hiway, Laguna Beach, CA 92651.

SUMMER RENTALS

THE APARTMENT PORTION OF OUR home will be available for a non-smoking, non-drinking couple for 4 or 5 weeks around Sept. 25. Fully equipped, color TV & located in beautiful APTOS 1 block from Monterey Bay. Pay utilities & water flowers. Ph: (408) 688-1485

ADS *make your shopping easier*

VACATION ACCOMMODATIONS

HOLIDAY ACCOMODATIONS

BROAD HORIZONS, PA. NEAR Eagles Mere. Rent our new mtn. home in time for fall coloring. Rustic luxury, all conv. inc. D.W. near tennis, swimming, fishing. Sleeps 6 (717) 482-3491 "Wilk"

GOING SOUTH? NEW LOVELY Ramada Inn and Ramada Camp Inn on Interstate Route 95. 75 miles south of Washington, D.C. For reservation phone toll-free (800) 228-2828 or write Ramada Inn, Carmel Church, VA 22546.

Crossword Quiz Answers

```
DUCOMMUNIRKAP  R  P  D
AL  B     TREANREEDA U
WL  R  KISSINGER  H U N
EA  A  SCHWEITZERANL A
SH  N  KINGJR     UOI N
S   T    ENIATNOFALSN T
R   I      L    S  TRG
A   N    HULL   S   E W
LM  G    L    O  I P D I
A   MONETAB  G E EGNAL
MS    DL  R  ST  A E  S
A  S  UE  IN  Z  RTH  O
S   EFCV  A, O K  SD  N
  TOORTE  N . LY ON  N
      INS D   D NA O R
Y    EOO  HOTT S R S E
S    D O  GUALROG. S  M
BUTTNER.    NESNKN  I E
AHAMMERSKJOLD       O R
P    CHAMBERLAIN   B C
```


ALPHABETICAL LISTING

BEAUTY SERVICE

LILY BONE Beauty Shop — Hair Conditioning. I welcome evening appointments. 132 Liberty St., Petaluma, Calif. 762-4848.

BUSINESS SERVICES

HARRY EWING MANAGEMENT ADVISORY INC.
Pioneer Trust Building
Salem, Oregon 97301
Phone (503) 364-9815
Practice limited to:
1. Retainage and conservation of property.
2. Feasibility reports which include implementation.
3. Estate planning recommendations.
Services afforded individuals or companies
Brochures sent upon request

CLEANING SERVICE

REDWOOD CLEANERS We "specialize" in Double Knits. 211 Western Ave. 762-7662 and 609 E. Washington 763-4444 Petaluma, Calif.

FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS

SUIT OF BRITISH ARMOR, IN good condition restored and polished with sword. $3,500. Grandfather Clock, British, Brass dial $950. Warming Pan, Copper $150. Some antique Silver. Box F-18, One Norway St., Boston, MA 02115.

FURNITURE WANTED

ESTATES — ANTIQUES Furniture, Oriental Rugs, Appliances. Highest cash paid. Mr. Shambaugh, Los Angeles, Calif. Phone (213) 462-6886.

FURS

FUR COAT/BRAND NEW and beautiful. Sealskin. Never worn. Classical style. For further information please contact (415) 931-2264 (San Francisco)

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HOLLY SCHAFFER'S Retreat for Elderly Christian Scientists. Inspirational View of Hills and Countryside. Individual Attention. Phone (714) 639-0672. 12621 Circula Panorama, Santa Ana, Calif.

HAVENHURST, A NURSING HOME for Christian Scientists. Various Accomodations Available. 1831 San Marino St., Oxnard, CA 93030. Telephone (805) 483-3214.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

MUST SELL Fine furniture, rugs, queen size bed, tape recorders and dictating machines. Call (617) 266-4112, Boston, Mass.

INSURANCE

SUNDQUIST, WINTERROTH & FIRTH Commercial, Home Owners, Auto, Life. 900 E. Katella Ave. Orange, California (714) 633-3871. From Beach area 542-3043.

ROYCE P. JEWELL Insurance & Investments. 3555 Wasatch Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90066. Tel. (213) 398-9604.

DOROTHY A. NESBITT General Insurance — Insurance Bonds — Notary Public. 21 Western Ave., Petaluma, Calif. Tel. (707) 762-9154.

FISHER AND ASSOCIATES Complete Analysis and Placement Service. All Forms of Insurance. 790-2222. 4519 Angeles Crest Hwy., La Canada, Calif.

AUTOMOBILES

AUTO ACCESSORIES

N. BROADWAY BILL — TIRES All makes, complete brake & front-end service. 750 N. Hill St., Los Angeles (in Chinatown). Call Bill, 624-3246.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

ALL MAKES & MODELS Incl. foreign. Herman Bessler, 5001 Wilshire Blvd. at Highland Ave., Los Angeles. Gulf Station. 937-9338 (Calif.)

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

ROLLA J. WILHITE Landscape Architect. Complete Landscaping, Specimen Trees. 11590 W Pico Blvd., Los Angeles, 478-3231.

MISCELLANEOUS

LOUIS ICART ETCHINGS Love to Buy, Sell, or Trade. B. Dysart 23105 Hatteras, Woodland Hills, CA 91364. (213) 348-9048.

MOVING AND STORAGE

NOBLE R. STEVES, INC. I deem it a privilege to offer a Local and Long Distance Moving and Storage Service to readers of The Christian Science Monitor. Agent Republic Van Lines, 24 Sharp Street, Boston, MA 02124. Telephone TA 5-2400.

E. A. SPRY and CO., Inc. Moving — Storage — Packing — Office Moving — Shipping. Agents for: Wheaton Van Lines, Inc., 6 Howard Street, Roxbury, Mass. GA 7-0422. Local and Long Distance.

BAY CITIES VAN & STORAGE CO. Agent, Greyhound Van Lines. Santa Monica, Calif. EX 5-3834.

NURSING SERVICE

VISITING NURSE SERVICE For Christian Scientists in Greater Chicago area. Serving Chicago and South and West suburbs. Phone 383-2322

PAINTING AND DECORATING

FRED J. YOUNG — 472-3743 *Painting and paperhanging. Residential* and churches. Los Angeles & San Fernando Valley. (213) 473-1730

PIANOS

SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE SAVE $100-$400 on new & used spinets, grands, players, terms. Gates Piano Co., 7962 Melrose Ave., Hollywood, CA 90046. OL 2-4161 or 653-0225. Tuning.

PIANOS & ORGANS

SCHMIDT MUSIC COMPANY — LOWREY and Yamaha Organs. Steinway, Yamaha, and Lowrey Pianos. 1907 N. Main, Santa Ana., Calif. 547-6056. Established 1914.

RUGS

ORIENTAL RUGS WANTED—USED Courteous European will pay cash for Sarokhs, Kashans & Antique Silks. Or any other kind you may have. Please call collect (213) 874-2842 or write John Martin, 8168 Melrose Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90046.

TV, RADIO, STEREO

LOS FELIZ TV, SINCE 1937 Sales, Service. TV, Stereo, Radio. 1768 North Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles. 661-2101. Antennas — Tape Recorders.

UPHOLSTERERS

MISSION UPHOLSTERING Established 1917. Recovering • Restyling • Draperies 7526 Melrose, Hollywood. (213) 655-3644.

WANTED

MOBILE HOME (SPACE) I am looking for a space in Santa Barbara or immediate vicinity for my 3 year old — like new — 12x50 Lancer Mobile Home, with detachable hitch. El Patio Village has been sold and I must relocate. Please write Paul A. Kann, 4040 B Calle Real, Santa Barbara, CA 93110.

BRITISH ISLES — AFRICA CONTINENTAL EUROPE

FLAT FOR SALE

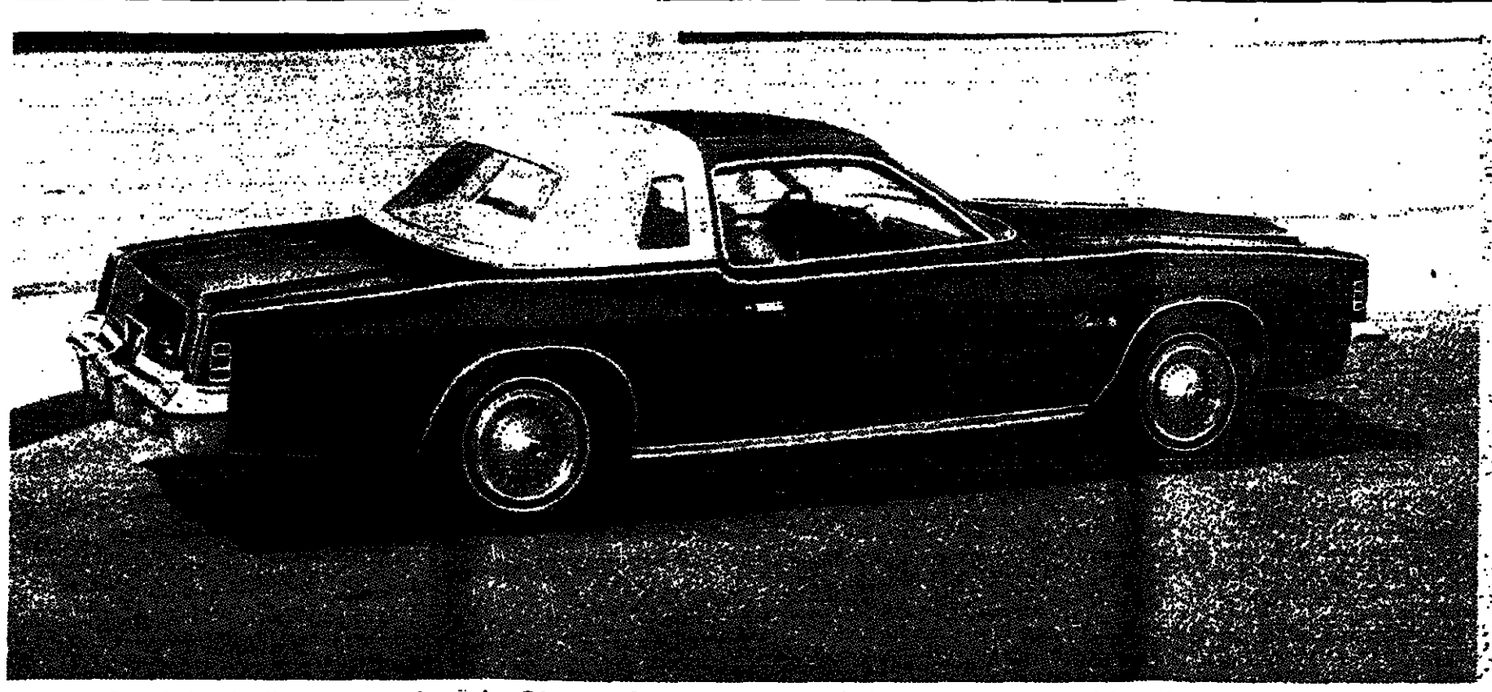
RICHMOND HILL GROUND FLOOR flat, superb views of river. 1 rec: 1 dbl. and 1 sgl. bdrm: kit. and bath: Freehold 19,500 pounds. Tel: 01-940 0745. CSM EM, 4 Grosvenor Pl., London SW1X 7JH.

WANTED

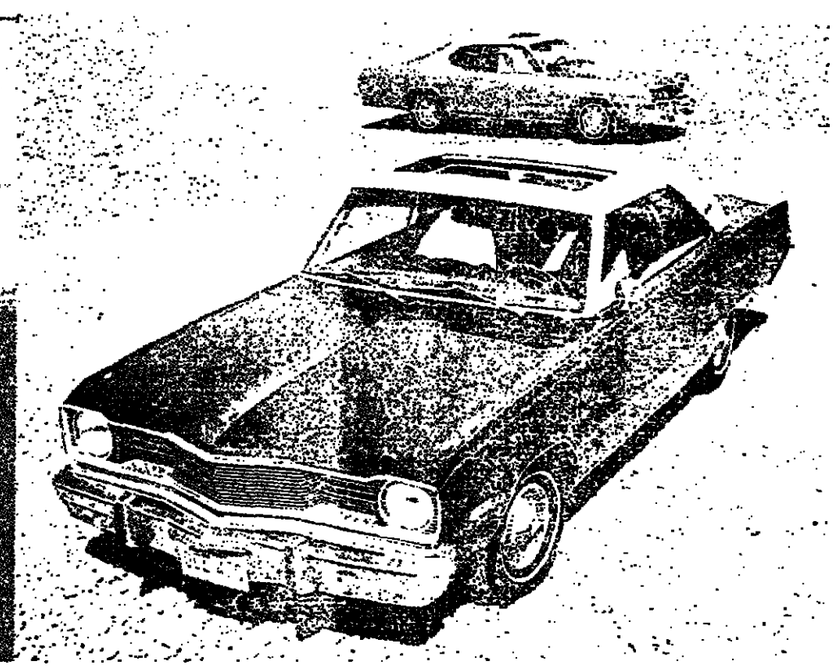
PUBLISHER WITH VISION SOUGHT for poems on England's intrinsic greatness, merging into the inherent unity of nations. CSM ED, 4 Grosvenor Pl., London SW1X 7JH.

"Shortly after (our ad) appeared we were successful in selling the house and finding another."
Mrs. David M. Keeler
Pittsburgh, PA
get response. use monitor classifieds.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

financial



Cordoba is the name given to Chrysler's new intermediate luxury car, making its debut Oct. 1



Dodge Darts come in eight models for 1975

Chrysler strategy: a shift to mid-size

Cordoba becomes first entry in the intermediate market

By Charles E. Dole
Automotive editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit

Outguessing the car buyer can be a lesson in futility, as Chrysler Corporation learned a year ago.

Last year it put most of its financial marbles on its full-size cars, a market that fell apart under the crushing impact of a fuel crisis.

Now it is trying again. Chrysler's 1975 lineup is based on a steady trend to smaller cars and a smaller share of the market to large cars.

"We had an aberration in the trend last fall and we weren't sure whether . . . we were seeing a new trend line or not," explains Burt H. Bouwkamp, director of domestic product planning. "We now see that the trend toward smaller cars still exists but is not significantly accelerated by the fuel situation that we went through last winter."

'We worried'

He adds: "We worried a lot, but we didn't change our long-range plans even though we considered a lot of alternatives."

Chrysler sees the intermediate-sized market as the immediate growth area in cars. To help fill the niche, the company introduces the first intermediate to bear the Chrysler name. Cordoba, built on a 115-inch wheelbase, is a two-door sport coup with a 360-cubic-inch engine as standard.

The Dodge version is Charger Special Edition with a more formal look than in the past although the performance detail is still a part of the car.

They are Chrysler's answer to the Pontiac Grand Prix and Mercury Cougar.

"This market is growing rapidly at the expense of Chevelle, Coronet, and Satellite. The buyers are coming, to some degree, from the two-door, full-sized cars," reports Mr. Bouwkamp. "They are the people who bought the Oldsmobile 88 two-doors and the Chrysler Newport two-doors. They're finding the style and comfort in a smaller size, in effect."

A further nod

As a result, the standard-size market is shrinking, prompted by the squeeze at the gas pump, including the higher prices the motorist has to pay. The full-size, four-door buyer, on the other hand, is still heavily committed to the full-size market, says Mr. Bouwkamp.

"When he makes his move he's as likely to jump all the way down to a compact as anywhere else in the scale. The four-door, full-size buyer isn't the kind of guy who only moves down one notch."

In a further nod to its mid-size line, the Plymouth intermediate will carry the Fury name, up to now only used on the full-size car. Gran Fury is the full-size label. The Satellite nameplate is dropped.

The mid-size Dodge Coronets get a brisk going-over with the beltline of the two-door models lowered 1.5 inches and the doors lengthened five inches. The compact Valiant, only small-car nameplate still on the road from the heyday of the early 1960's, gets two more models than in 1974.

Chrysler is extending its warranty on the '75 models to cover adjustments on some parts not now covered — wheel alignment, for example. It is also expected to warrant its upcoming new cars for a full 12 months regardless of the mileage on the odometer.

(In the late 1960's the auto industry got caught up in a devastating warranty scramble that cost them a bundle of money plus a paperwork nightmare, executives declare.)

Chrysler also plans to introduce an overdrive transmission for the compact Valiants and Darts sometime after the first of the year. American Motors also is scheduling an overdrive for 1975. Both are designed to provide better mileage for the motorist.

Big news

Back in the engineers' bailiwick, the big news is the catalytic converter, designed to reduce tailpipe emissions in line with toughened standards for '75. All of the General Motors and American Motors cars sold in the U.S. will have the pollution-fighting device at a cost of $130 or more to the car buyer. About two-thirds of the Ford production will include the converter.

Chrysler, however, offers a choice to the buyer on two of its V-8 engines.

The 318-cubic-inch, Chrysler's biggest-selling V-8, is available without a converter on compacts and some intermediates. The 360-cubic-inch, 4-barrel performance engine also is available without a catalyst on compacts.

Both noncatalytic engines have a fuel penalty of about 10 percent. In other words, the motorist saves the cost of the exhaust device, but has to figure on 10 percent less mileage. On the other hand, he can burn lower-price leaded fuel in the noncatalyst cars while the catalyst cars require nonleaded gas.

"Chrysler can offer the public a choice as the industry begins to use its catalyst technology for the first time," says Charles M. Heinen, director of vehicle emissions planning for Chrysler.

Automakers look at the new-model sales year with concerned optimism as inflation and higher prices cloud the forecasts.

Although Chrysler expects up to 10.5 million new cars to be sold between now and this time next year, it is not entirely sure just what the makeup of the market will be as potential buyers dance around on the slippery economic ice.

With several swing plants in its fold, the No. 3 automaker can shift gears from one size car to another with greater ease and at less cost than a year ago.

Its Newark, Del., plant, which builds compact-size cars, can be swung back to 50 percent standard-size cars if the market calls for it. The Windsor, Ont., and St. Louis plants, which build both compacts and intermediates, can move quickly with the market if there is an increase in either segment.

"Flexibility has become the byword in today's automotive market," declares Eugene A. Cafiero, group vice-president in charge of North American Automotive.

★Washington policymakers accent recession battle

Continued from Page 1

House Wednesday is a futile talkfest. Economists believe the sessions have considerable educational value for the public — and probably for President Ford and Congress.

Speaking of the first session of 28 economists, Dr. Allan H. Meltzer, a nonparticipating economist with Carnegie-Mellon University, commented: "I was generally impressed."

What the Fed's easing of monetary policy does show is that sophisticated Washington policymakers, in weighing the twin dangers of inflation and recession, have become somewhat more concerned with the latter. Led by its white-haired, slow-speaking chairman, Dr. Arthur F. Burns, the Fed does not want to overdo its credit restraint. It wants a sluggish economy — not one in deep recession with soaring unemployment.

The latest economic news tends to strengthen such recession fears. This week the nation's corporate purchasing agents reported a further deterioration in business activity as new orders, production and forward commitments worsened during August. Further, business inventories are accumulating at an unhealthy pace as buying slackens.

Unemployment rose to 5.4 percent in August, the Labor Department announced last week. With profits still growing, partly because inflation has created high profits on sales out of inventories, businessmen have held on to their workers. But undoubtedly the labor leaders gathering in the White House today will express fear for future employment levels.

One major problem for Washington is that any shift in economic policy takes time actually to alter actual business trends. For instance, it is usually estimated that a change in monetary policy requires six to nine months to change the demand for goods and services.

"The policies in the first half of this year . . . will largely determine the final demand for the rest of this year and into 1975," noted economist Beryl Sprinkel of Chicago's Harris Trust at last week's summit session.

That means any shift in monetary policy now will not have much impact on the economy until well into 1975. Thus central bankers must try to predict the pattern of the business cycle well into the future in making monetary decisions. This is difficult. A bad judgement can mean a worse economic downturn than desired.

President Ford's idea for an "economic summit" prompted considerable skepticism on its announcement. But the first session prompted considerable editorial praise; partially because the economists spoke with much forthrightness.

Some of the economic "facts" noted include:

- The economy is in a recession — a "middling" one, according to Otto Eckstein of Harvard University.
- Unemployment is going up, probably to more than 6 percent.
- No one blamed the public for inflation.

Said Professor Eckstein: "In the last 10 years, and perhaps in the last 30 years, the basic rhythm of the American economy both in terms of employment and in terms of prices has been mainly created in Washington. Business has been relatively stable; consumers have been predictably behaved. The variation has originated here."

- It was made clear that beating inflation will take years.

President Ford now says this task won't be fully accomplished before 1976.

The tough economic line continues in Washington. Alan Greenspan, the new chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, argued last week that at this moment no significant policy changes could be taken to lower the unemployment rate and keep it there.

Businessmen, he said, are anticipating a softening in demand for their goods. As a result, there will be further increase in unemployment.

Want-ad magazine

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

In mid-September a new magazine called Help Wanted will be offered in the United States and overseas. It is expected to advertise more than 5,000 jobs of all types each month.

Linda R. Hoffman, publisher, said the magazine will be broken into regional and other special sections to help job-seekers find the kind of employment they are looking for, in the place they want to work.

The magazine will be published from 177 Brentwood, Palatine, Ill. In addition to classified and display ads, the publication will feature some editorial matter and employment application forms.

Business spending props shaky U.S. economy

Firms plow ahead with investment, supply bright spot amid gloom

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Business investment spending is propping up the entire U.S. economy and, for the moment, the prop looks completely sound.

At last week's mini-summit meeting of the economists at the White House, forecaster after forecaster pointed to this sector of the economy as the one bright spot, the one thing between the United States and a deep recession. Ironically, the strength of this prop is giving administration officials, such as the new chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, Alan Greenspan, confidence to keep squeezing the economy to curb inflation.

Spending rises

The same day as the mini-summit, the Commerce Department released its most recent quarterly survey of business intentions to invest in new plant and equipment. Spending for the full year now is expected to total $112.2 billion, some 12½ percent higher than last year.

More importantly, there is little sign that business as a whole is trimming its plans despite softening consumer markets.

In the last survey conducted last year — with many responses in before the oil embargo and energy crisis hit — businessmen indicated they would be spending $112.8 billion this year.

Since then the totals of various industries have changed, as they usually do, but the cutbacks have been offset by increases elsewhere. The new total is only $600 million below the original survey total. And as a statistician would say, that is not statistically significant.

Data backs survey

The Commerce Department survey has not been infallible in the past. Nevertheless, the same story is being told by the data showing the amounts of money appropriated by corporations for capital investment but as yet unspent. This backlog of appropriated money has continued to grow and looks completely adequate to finance the investment predicted by the survey.

Some doubters also point to the fact that business investment is a lagging indicator. That is, business continues to make investment plans even after markets have peaked and begun to turn sour, and only after the country is well into a recession do they suddenly recognize the fact and begin canceling all those orders of new machines and plants to put them in.

Of course, a sudden move to retrench could occur. But this time there is a new ingredient in the corporate decisionmaking process: continuing shortages of capacity in many basic industries.

The United States industrial plant had never before run up against its capacity ceiling in peacetime. But somehow shortages of production capacity developed in steel, aluminum, chemicals, paper, cement, and other industries, to say nothing of public utilities. Now most of these industries are planning huge expansions.

Recently news that some electric utilities are canceling plans for power plants has left the impression of a major reduction in spending by the electric power companies generally. There have been some cancellations, but many of them involve plants that were not to be constructed for another two years or more. Thus the total turned up by the survey is still $17.9 billion for 1974, up an even $2 billion from 1973.

In manufacturing — petroleum, chemical, textile, and rubber industries have lowered their sights somewhat. Iron and steel, paper, and motor vehicle companies have raised theirs.

The next survey, which will be out in early December, will provide the first look at plans for 1975. There is little likelihood that this year's large percentage gains will be duplicated. From 1972 to 1973, business investment spending rose 12.8 percent and should rise another 12.5 percent this year.

By comparison with other investment booms in the postwar era, this one will by next year be very old indeed.

Major shift unlikely

There is little reason to fear a major retrenchment even next year, unless the economy, despite its prop, falls off the edge into a severe recession.

Otherwise next year probably will see a flattening of the rate of growth in business investment. By the latter part of next year, if the forecasts offered last week are correct, the prop will have done its job, however, and other parts of the economy will be beginning to grow again in real terms.

Meanwhile, the overall outlook is for a dismal several quarters of no real growth and prices still climbing at a rate near double digits.

BUSINESS HIGHLIGHTS

Coal-price record

Knoxville, Tenn.

The Tennessee Valley Authority announced it will pay $30 a ton for coal — a sixfold increase since 1969 — under an agreement reached with a Lake City, Tenn., mining company.

The amount is, by far, the highest price ever paid by the agency for coal, the fuel used to run its 12 electricity-generating steam plants.

The previous all-time high, at slightly more than $20 a ton, was announced by the agency about four weeks ago.

Utilities cut expansion

New York

Five Midwest utility companies have decided to delay the construction of six new generating units and cancel a seventh because of the difficulty of raising money and getting higher electricity rates approved, according to the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company.

Cleveland Electric said the other companies participating in the power project, which represented about 6.75 million kilowatts of new electric capacity, included Pennsylvania Power Company, Toledo Edison Company, Ohio Edison Company, and Duquesne Light Company.

The utilities said the cutbacks, amounting to some $700 million in anticipated capital costs, would reduce power-generating capacities and might cause shortages of power as early as 1978.

Automakers plan 6% cut

Detroit

American automakers have scheduled production of 6 percent less new cars than a year ago, when output was cut back because of the energy crisis and lagging auto sales.

Industry sources estimated October-to-January production at about 2.2 million cars, down from 2.35 million built in the same 1973 period.

New futures market

New York

The first commodities market for the trading of crude-oil futures contracts is being launched by the New York Cotton Exchange.

The futures market is being set up in response to the growing volatility of crude-oil prices and the declining importance of long-term supply contracts. It is expected to provide a focal point for spotting future oil-price trends, and to help adjust disparities between demand and supply.

Each contract will be in the amount of 5,000 barrels, and contract periods will vary from three months to as long as three years. Deliveries will be made to a licensed storage facility in Rotterdam.

Another oil-price hike?

Caracas, Venezuela

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will meet in Vienna on Thursday to study the possibility of a 14 percent hike in oil prices, Mines and Hydrocarbons Minister Valentin Hernandez Acosta has said.

"OPEC's technical commission has considered it necessary to make adjustments in petroleum prices at the same rate as world inflation, that is, 14 percent," he said.

Huge railroad order

St. Louis

Missouri Pacific System announced details of its $100 million equipment-purchasing program, said to be the largest in the railroad company's history.

The Midwest railroad will buy 3,000 freight cars and 80 diesel locomotives. A contract for 1,319 boxcars was given to ACF Industries in St. Louis. Among other contractors, Bethlehem Steel Corporation will build 400 open-top hopper cars, and Greenville Steel Car Company of Greenville, Pa., will build 200.

Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS AROUND THE WORLD

EDITED BY TERRANCE EDWARDS

Waldheim urges unity to solve world's woes

United Nations, N.Y.

United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said that the "rhetoric of interdependence" is rhetoric no longer, in an address to the National Press Club Tuesday in Washington.

The nations of the world, he said, face a series of global problems from which none is immune; the question has become whether sufficient

staff photo

Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim

progress can be made toward solving them before they become "completely unmanageable," writes David Anable, the Monitor's UN correspondent.

The Secretary-General's appeal to the newsmen for "support, interest, and understanding" followed his 35-minute meeting the previous day with President Ford, and a subsequent hour-long visit with Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger. They discussed Cyprus, the Middle East, and world economic problems.

UN headquarters has confirmed that President Ford will address the General Assembly which convenes this coming Tuesday on Sept. 18. And, in order to help with the UN's financial strains, the United States submitted a check for $10 million Tuesday morning, an early payment of its final contribution for the year.

Report sees Japan as economic trend setter

London

Japan will become a world leader in the 1980's, succeeding the United States in setting a standard for the world in economic performance, according to a semi-official report published here Tuesday.

However, the news from Tokyo was not all that bright — with one government official predicting zero economic growth.

The report, "Japan in 1980 — the economic system and its prospects," is published by the Financial Times, Britain's leading business newspaper, and commissioned by the government's Department of Trade.

Mozambique settlers simmer down

Lisbon

White settlers backed down in their revolt against an independent Mozambique Tuesday, as Portugal formally relinquished the first of its African territories — Guinea-Bissau.

The white-led group that had occupied a Mozambique radio station for four days surrendered to police. The dissidents had seized the station in protest against last Saturday's settlement handing over power in Mozambique to a transitional government dominated by the African Frelimo (Mozambique Liberation Front) nationalists. The action triggered a night of stone-throwing, arson, and looting.

Reports from Beira, the territory's second largest city, indicated Tuesday that earlier figures on fatalities in fighting there had been exaggerated — with only one person killed and five injured, as opposed to the 30 fatalities reported earlier.

Meanwhile in Lisbon, Portugal, President Antonio de Spinola signed the document granting freedom to Guinea-Bissau.

UPI photo

Liberated secretary

Frances Cash beams as she directs traffic at the construction site of the Library of Congress Annex on Capitol Hill in Washington. Despite the heat and noise of construction work, the former secretary says she considers herself a liberated woman, saying the "machines couldn't make as much noise" as her former boss, Rep. Bella S. Abzug (D) of New York.

Greece's Mavros calls NATO withdrawal 'final'

Bonn

Greek Foreign Minister George Mavros said Tuesday that Greek forces would not return to NATO, and the decision to withdraw from the alliance's military structure was "final."

Speaking at a press conference after talks with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Mr. Mavros also said Greece saw no point in resuming the Geneva talks on Cyprus with Turkey and Britain. He said he assured Mr. Schmidt that Greece's military withdrawal from NATO did not mean a reorientation of foreign policy.

FBI agents seize man in UN bombing attempt

Washington

FBI agents Tuesday arrested a 31-year-old man on charges connected with an attempt to set off five sticks of dynamite at United Nations headquarters in New York a month ago.

Clarence Kelley, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, announced here that Michael Halsey Brown had been arrested in Berea, Ky.

Last Friday a federal grand jury in New York issued an indictment charging Mr. Brown with violating and conspiring to violate statutes relating to protection of foreign property and foreign officials. If convicted, the accused could be sentenced up to five years in prison and fined $10,000.

Ford reassures Heath on U.S.-Europe ties

Washington

President Ford assured former British Prime Minister Edward Heath Tuesday that he was "determined to maintain close cooperation with Europe."

Mr. Heath reported this to a news conference after he met with the Chief Executive at the White House for more than an hour. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and the British Ambassador, Sir Peter Ramsbotham, attended the meeting.

"We had a wide-ranging talk discussing the U.S. approach dealing with inflation and the international implications of inflation," Mr. Heath said.

Jupiter's red spot apparently a storm

Washington

Jupiter's great red spot, which has mystified astronomers for decades, is apparently a colossal storm.

Space agency scientists reported this conclusion Tuesday after analyzing thousands of photographs and other data provided by a satellite sweep of the big planet on Dec. 5, 1973.

The national Aeronautics and Space Administration report said the great red spot, an eye-shaped shadow on the face of the solar system's largest planet, appears to be the vortex of a gigantic storm that has raged along a 25,000-mile front for at least seven centures.

AP photo

Prince Charles

Prince Charles takes copter training

London

England's Prince Charles, already a qualified aircraft pilot, has begun a 3½-month course to learn to fly a helicopter.

The helicopter course includes 38 hours of dual flying, 15 hours solo, and 53 hours of ground training. The ground training includes a dunking in a simulated cockpit during which Prince Charles will have to free himself from a harness and escape through a window.

New U.S. envoy in Damascus

Damascus, Syria

For the first time since relations were broken off during the 1967 Middle East war, a U.S. ambassador is on hand here.

He is Richard Murphy, who has presented his credentials to Syrian President Hafez Assad at the presidential palace. The two countries re-established relations during former President Richard M. Nixon's visit to Syria last June.

Nixon to resign from California Bar

Sacramento, Calif.

The annual convention of the state Bar of California has begun with two bombshell events: the announcement that former President Richard M. Nixon is resigning his membership in the Bar, and the overwhelming vote of disapproval of President Ford's pardon of Mr. Nixon, reports Monitor special correspondent, Roger M. Grance.

Observers speculated Monday that Mr. Nixon was seeking to fend off disbarment for his role in the Watergate cover-up. A disciplinary investigation of him by the California Bar — as well as the New York Bar — has been under way for more than a year. The former chief executive is reportedly also planning to surrender his right to practice law in New York.

Police to help guards in arms' safekeeping

Washington

The Pentagon has ordered the firing mechanisms of M-16 rifles and other small arms transferred from National Guard armories to local police stations to discourage further theft of the weapons.

Spokesmen say the urgent order calls for the transfer by Sunday. Weapons have been stolen from National Guard armories in a number of states. Over the July 4 weekend, burglars made off with about 100 M-16's, 7 machine guns, and other weapons from an armory in Compton, Calif.

Mrs. Gandhi keeps Sikkim's ruler waiting

New Delhi

Is Sikkim's ruler getting the brushoff from Indira Gandhi? It certainly would appear so.

After renewed criticism both at home and abroad of the Indian take-over of Sikkim over the weekend, the government of Prime Minister Gandhi now says the ruler of the tiny Himalayan kingdom can be received in New Delhi on Thursday or Friday, after the return of Foreign Minister Swaran Singh, who now is in Moscow.

An Indian spokesman would not say whether the Sikkimese ruler, Chogyal Palden Thondup Namgyal, could see Mrs. Gandhi, who had reportedly informed his representatives last week that she would refuse to see him. The Indian Parliament voted last week to make Sikkim an associate Indian state.

Were British arms resold by Jordan?

London

Britain is investigating reports that Jordan has secretly sold British warplanes, tanks, and missiles to South Africa and Rhodesia, both under embargo because of racist policies, the Foreign Office said Tuesday.

In Amman, Jordanian Premier Zeid al-Rifai categorically denied that Jordan had sold arms to South Africa or to Rhodesia.

Official sources also said Prime Minister Harold Wilson on Monday warned Jordan's King Hussein that Britain would take a very serious view if the investigations proved the reports were correct. Britain maintains a total embargo on military sales to the apartheid state of South Africa and observes a general United Nations embargo on all trade with Rhodesia, which broke with Britain in 1965 over racial issues.

QUOTE

Evonne got the cheers

"Where are we — in Australia? Maybe she's a nice young girl who's never won here, but I'm an American, and it matters to me that Americans weren't for me. Well, it made me play harder." — Tennis star Billie Jean King after she had defeated Australian Evonne Goolagong at Forest Hills where the fans cheered for Evonne rather than Billie. Some time back, Billie said, "They love you when you're coming up. But they don't like winners . . . I'm mercenary. I'm a rebel."

★Pardon, inflation give Democrats hope

Continued from Page 1

In North Dakota Republican Milton R. Young is seeking a fifth term, while in Colorado Sen. Peter H. Dominick has been returning to the state every weekend since 1973 to stave off a serious Democratic threat.

But Democrats also concede they have problems of their own in at least five states:

Mike Gravel in Alaska; George McGovern in South Dakota; Birch Bayh, Indiana; Alan Bible, Nevada; and Harold E. Hughes, Iowa.

Gains wiped put?

Neither party is predicting large turnovers in governorships, but Democrats are encouraged in New York and California, where they will no longer have to run against Nelson A. Rockefeller, who resigned, and Ronald Regan, who is not seeking to return to the Sacramento State Capitol.

"In the last four years," says Mr. Carter, "we've come from 18 Democratic governors to 32. I think we'll pick up three additional gubernatorial seats this time."

Mr. Carter concedes that the early burst of enthusiasm for President Ford gave a boost to Republican election hopes. But the decision to pardon Mr. Nixon wipes those gains away, he said.

Mr. Carter says he doesn't think Democrats should try to exploit the Republicans' Watergate troubles, and the party should continue to give President Ford the benefit of the doubt wherever possible.

Almost no support

The Governor is less sympathetic toward Mr. Ford's economic policies.

"The Republicans have shown a great inability to deal with the . . . adverse consequences of worldwide inflationary trends. And they have been heartless in the allocation of the inevitable burden of inflation."

Democratic candidates are having economic problems of a different sort, it was noted here. Many candidates, especially young newcomers to politics, are getting almost no financial support from the public this year.

"I've talked with . . . several Democratic congressional nominees who've had a total campaign collection of less than $10,000," Mr. Carter says.

"And it's awfully hard for a candidate to run a campaign with that low budget."

Horse again wins race against B&O locomotive

By the Associated Press

Baltimore

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad reran the famous race between the locomotive and the horse and the result was the same as the first time around — the horse won.

Unlike the six-mile course of the first race from Relay, Md., to Baltimore 144 years ago, the Aug. 27 contest was run over parallel tracks about 150 yards long.

The original race in 1830 was run by inventor and philanthropist Peter Cooper who had been challenged by a horse and driver.

Mr. Cooper accepted the challenge and his locomotive, the Tom Thumb, left the horse and cart behind. But near the finish line, the Tom Thumb broke down and the horse galloped on to victory.

In the 1974 race, the little steam engine — a copy of the Tom Thumb — never really challenged the horse and cart because the engineer began braking about halfway down the course.

Touchdown

Sports and the people of America go together. And the airlines help get them together.

As college and professional teams compete across the nation — whether it's football or fencing — the Airlines of America are indispensable to their fast paced schedules.

We are proud of what we do to keep our athletes and fans on the move. We're proud, too, that we carry more than four million passengers each week.

Our rapid transit system in the sky is responsible for over 75 per cent of the public passenger miles between our cities. And U.S. and other airlines carry over 90 per cent of the traffic abroad.

We also fly the bulk of the mail and thousands of tons of freight. It's a big load to carry. And we do it on less than 10 per cent of the fuel used in transportation.

It's all part of our long-standing commitment to make the Airlines of America the most efficient, economical, and comfortable public transportation system in the world.

We have the team to do it.

THE AIRLINES OF AMERICA

Public Transportation at its best.

Air Transport Association, 1709 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006

What the Palestinian refugees want

Confronted for the first time in 25 years with the real possibility of a state of their own, the Palestinians are embroiled in an internal debate over what they want and what they are willing to accept. Here are two reports on how Lebanon's quarter-million Palestinians — some in bleak refugee camps, others with prosperous businesses in Beirut — feel.

By Trudy Rubin

Beirut, Lebanon

The Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon present a special obstacle to a Middle East peace settlement.

Most of the 95,000 refugees in 15 camps in Lebanon originally came from northern Galilee or from the areas around Jaffa or Acre on the Mediterranean coast.

They do not consider the West Bank of Jordan their home. Many had never even visited it before they fled in 1948, and thus they feel they have little to gain from a Palestinian state formed out of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

I visited three Lebanese camps: Shatila on the outskirts of Beirut, and Ein el-Helweh and Mieh-Mieh near Sidon in southern Lebanon. Over and over I was given the same message: Going to the West Bank would mean going into a new exile. Older people talked of their villages in Israel as if they had never left.

Many people told me they would not want to leave the camps, even if a settlement were concluded, unless they could go back inside Israel proper. Only a few said they would go back if the state were still ruled exclusively by the Israelis.

Source of guerrillas

Since the Jordanian Government drove the Palestinian commandos out of their bases on Jordan's east bank in 1970 and 1971, the Lebanese camps have become the chief stronghold and source of recruitment for the guerrilla movement.

The guerrillas took over administration of the camps from the Lebanese Government in 1969. The commando groups have made visible improvements to the camps. Even those refugees who are not politically involved recognize this.

With 20,000 registered refugees Ein el-Helweh (which means the sweet spring) is the largest of the camps.

Muhammad, an elderly refugee there, invited me and my friends from a neighboring camp to visit the two-room house, which he shares with his son and daughter-in-law and their eight children. Muhammad sells vegetables to augment the income of his son, who is a laborer.

He insisted he "would never accept" a West Bank state. "I want to go back to my village [near Haifa]," he said. "I won't go back if Israel rules. I would like to go back without the existence of Israel, even if it is to live in a cave."

Distinction emphasized

Like many older refugees I met, Muhammad made a sharp distinction between what he called "Jews before 1948" and those who came after. "Before 1948 there were Palestinian Jews," he said. "But when the Zionists came they began to discriminate against Arabs."

In Ein el-Helweh, I also talked with Abu Rahmeh, a teacher in a training school run by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency. UNRWA teachers are nearly all Palestinians and often are the best paid among the refugees. Some move outside the camps to better quarters, but Abu Rahmeh decided to bring the better quarters to Ein el-Helweh.

Two years ago after the commandos' arrival had made new construction possible, he built a two-story, four-unit apartment dwelling with money he had saved from six years' work in the Persian Gulf and Saudi Arabia, and moved his entire family into it.

Abu Rahmeh is a politicized man, angry and bitter. He would not admit to membership in any commando group, but he strongly opposes a West Bank state, and supports instead the theoretical goal of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO): a democratic, secular state embracing all of Palestine.

Son sings commando song

As we talked in his neat apartment his two-year-old son pranced around, singing a commando song at his father's request. I recognized only the last words: "Grow up to be a fedayi [guerrilla]."

"The West Bank and Gaza are not enough for all our people to live," he says. "Suppose we take the West Bank and Gaza and after two or three years our people start again as commandos to try to regain our land completely. Most of the countries in the world will say we are doing a bad thing.

"I can't say the PLO are traitors [for speaking of the state] but they are wrong. I don't want to push the Jews into the sea. I want a democratic secular state — of Christians, Muslims, and Israelis. We are ready to live together. I have built a house here, but the land is not mine. The Lebanese may want it back someday. I want the sand in my country . . . the air. . . .

"If some rubbish commander accepts [a West Bank state at] Geneva . . . Well, the resistance will start again.

"Maybe I won't live to go back. But I have to teach my son about his country. I don't want my son to say someday I was a traitor. If I don't liberate one centimeter of our land, maybe someday my son will do it. . . ."

Pass carefully checked

In Shatila camp I talked with Yasmin, the mother of nine children, who left Palestine when she was seven years old. I was escorted on this visit by a young blind man named Mahmoud, a representative of the Popular Front of the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP).

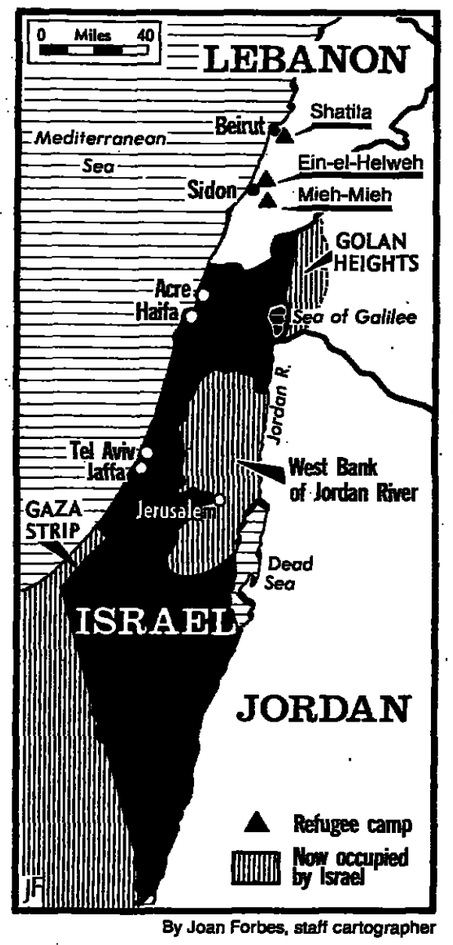
Mahmoud assiduously translated every word Yasmin spoke, pausing to tell me with concern: "You know this is not the PFLP's official position." (Before reaching Yasmin's house, I had to stop at PFLP headquarters, where my officially stamped pass was checked by several young men with Soviet-made weapons.)

"I am from Yashour village near Haifa," Yasmin said. "I still have some relatives in Palestine, but they have left their original village and are refugees all over the occupied land.

"When we arrived here we were living in tents. In the winter they filled with water. My father in Palestine had had his own farm and had hired workers. But when we arrived he worked, taking care of horses. All the children had to leave school and work because he made only about 35 Lebanese pounds (now equal to about $15) per month."

A neighbor of Yasmin's, a handsome, stocky young man, interrupted with a wave of his hand and another complaint which I heard frequently in the camps: the refugees are paid only half of what a Lebanese worker gets for the same work.

"Before the fedayeen came, I stayed in the house with my children," Yasmin said. After they came I began to raise funds, to speak of politics and to understand."



By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

Many similar words

Yasmin and her friends are PFLP supporters. (The PFLP is the principal resistance group opposing a West Bank state.) But the words they used to reject the state idea were similar to those I heard from other camp dwellers not formally connected with any resistance group.

"We completely refuse a state on the West Bank and Gaza," Yasmin shouted. "It would not be useful for us. We want to go back to the territories occupied in 1948. If we all die we will accept nothing less than to go back to our country.

"We wish wholeheartedly to live with the Jews who lived in Palestine. But the mercenaries would have to go back, those who came from abroad, those who fought us and occupied our houses."

Did this include all Jews who came after 1948? I asked.

"Yes," she replied.

And their children, born in Israel? "Yes."

The PFLP man squirmed and whispered that the official position was that all non-Zionist Jews could remain.

"I train my children to understand this," Yasmin continued. "If the Palestine state is created in spite of us, we will continue fighting. No solution can be made without our will.

"If the West Bank people go back, what about us? Even if we were given land we would feel it was not our motherland. I will not leave the camp until I can move directly to Palestine."

Trudy Rubin, a Monitor writer, currently is in the Middle East on an Alicia Patterson Foundation grant studying the impact of last year's Middle East war. The reports on this page were condensed from two recent newsletters.

Sentiment among middle-class Palestinians

Beirut, Lebanon

Middle-class Palestinians have made their mark in Lebanon.

They own many of the smart clothing shops; work in the engineering consulting firms springing up to service the new Arab capital: own construction firms; are active in banking and the professions; teach at Beirut's universities.

These are the people, or the children of those who were able to leave Palestine in 1948 with some money, and/or who had relatives in Lebanon, enabling them to start over in Beirut.

In any Palestinian state, this class of citizens (and their counterparts who have emigrated to the Persian Gulf, the rest of the Arab world, Europe and the United States) would be important to development — if they went back.

The "state question" is discussed incessantly, in the cafes, at parties, at political meetings, on campus. Conversations are one minute hopeful, the next depressed.

One Palestinian intellectual told me, "I could never accept such a puppet state." In the next breath he added, "But, of course they will give it to us whether we accept it or not; so we'd better make the best of it."

Right to choose wanted

Many of these successful Palestinians probably would not go back. A tourist agent told me his business in Beirut was too good to give up. An economist said that his children had grown up here and would not want to leave their school and friends. Others told me they were uncertain whether their professional skills would fit into a West Bank economy.

But over and over the question of choice was raised — the right to choose whether to stay in Beirut or return. "Until Palestinians can go to Haifa and then leave because they have chosen to leave, they will still be refugees," I was told by a doctor who admitted that he might not leave his well-established practice in Beirut to return to his childhood home.

Few people were enthusiastic about the idea of a separate state, but a majority accepted it. Most would first insist that their ideal was a democratic, secular state in all of Palestine, which is the official goal of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Noted Palestinian intellectual Walid Khalidi, a member of one of Jerusalem's most distinguished families, who teaches at the American University in Beirut, told me: "The question is, whether or not you are willing to accept less than the whole of Palestine. If so, then you try to make it as viable as possible. This is the time when a whole convergence of elements, the Arab states and the Israelis, seem to be focusing on a possible formula. It would be extremely short-sighted of the Palestinians to let the situation go by default."

But Dr. Khalidi is not overly optimistic. "Much will depend on how much the Israelis are willing to concede, what they offer. The formula is the key. If it is so emasculated, say by the Allon Plan [a de-militarized West Bank with Israeli paramilitary settlements retained along the Jordan River], then it is out."

The optimists argue that peace with Israel and a Palestinian state on its borders would stimulate change from within the Jewish state, make it more tolerant of ethnic minorities and less exclusively Jewish. They also appreciate the fact that many West Bankers are anxious to escape from occupation and willing to take the risk of a state.

Adequacy questioned

The pessimists contend that a West Bank state would be a political and economic puppet, existing on international charity, and at the military mercy of Israel, Jordan, and the United States. They believe the state would be inadequate for the resettlement of all the refugees, especially those who came originally from within the pre-1967 borders of Israel.

"The state plan," an embittered young Palestinian lawyer told me, "means accepting territorial concessions and probably renders an end to the whole Palestinian question. You can't come back later and ask for more."

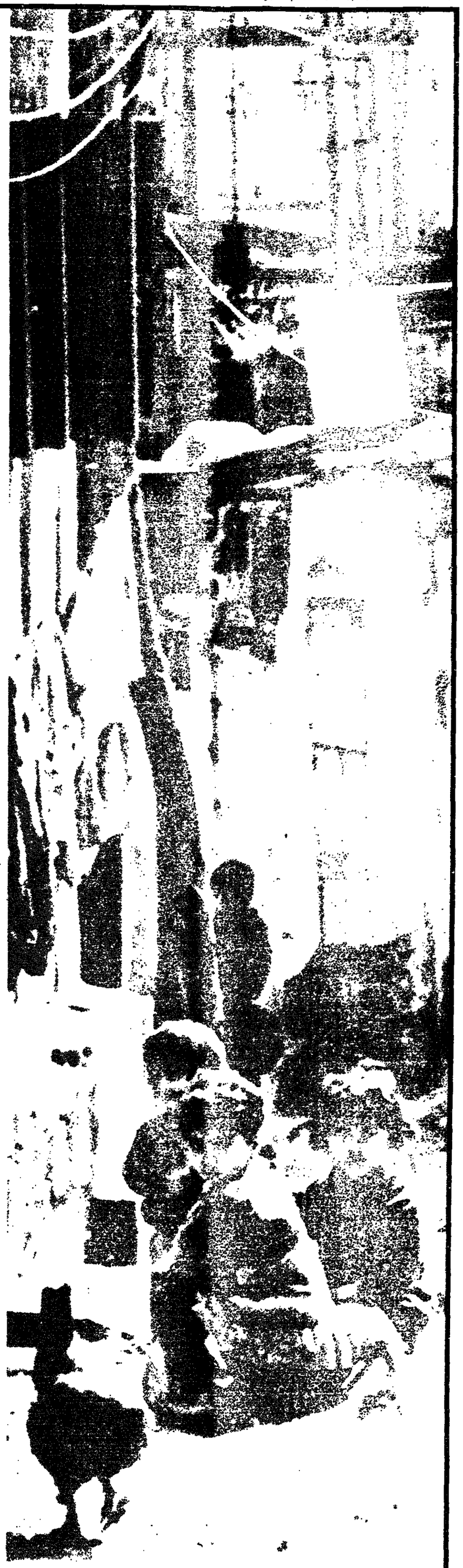
By far the majority of the middle-class Palestinians whom I interviewed felt a state of some kind was inevitable. This held true whether they were for or against it.

But there were two points on which nearly everybody agreed. First, that the West Bank should not go back to King Hussein of Jordan. And second, that over the long run a West Bank entity would be transitory. The Oct. 6 war had convinced them that time was on their side.

For the pessimists this meant years of struggle, during which the Palestinian resistance movement might disappear altogether only to re-emerge as part of a general revolutionary wave which they hoped one day would sweep through the Middle East.

For the optimists, the changes hopefully would be less bloody, brought about by peaceful contacts between Arabs and Jews on a basis of equality.

T.R.



Palestinian refugee camp near Beirut UPI photo

A generation in limbo

Lebanon's 15 camps are chief stronghold for guerrilla movement

family/children

Sampling discs for children

By David Sterritt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

In sampling a batch of fairly recent releases for children, I was struck by the almost scholarly care which one dedicated record company called Folkways lavishes on its products.

Each disc comes accompanied by a booklet of lyrics, biographical notes on the main performer, and — where appropriate — suggestions for classroom or in-the-home use of the recorded material.

Folkways also ferrets out valuable musical material wherever it might be hiding. One recent addition to the catalog, "More Good Time Music" (FC 7550), was made by a folksy Philadelphia teacher named Josh Bogin.

He discovered the joy of children's singing while still in training as a teacher, and captured some of his own song-sessions on a simple tape recorder in the classroom. The results are now engraved on wax and packaged with Mr. Bogin's own comments and reminiscences.

By contrast, seasoned professional Alan Mills has been singing folk songs since the early '30's. While Mr. Bogin prefers familiar songs ("This Little Light of Mine," "Stewball"), Mr. Mills's "14 Numbers, Letters, and Animal Songs" (FC 7545) takes a funky "Sesame Street" approach, concentrating on counting and alphabet skills as expressed through music. As is often the case with Folkways, the effect is rough-hewn but honest and infectious.

Dick Lourie & Jed are the "Big Voice, Small Voice" of another record (FC 7547), which is explicated by Mr. Lourie's notes. Included are suggestions on changing and enlarging the songs, for do-it-yourself musical growth that uses the disc itself just as a starting point.

Ella Jenkins's "This-a-Way That-a-Way" (FC 7546), a record of "cheerful songs and chants," also lends itself to this approach — though Miss Jenkins's notes concentrate on the experience of teaching music through school-assembly songfests in Tennessee.

And then there's Piute Pete, who according to Folkways, "has called square dances for gang kids in Harlem and . . . at parties for Sen. Edward M. Kennedy and the Whitneys."

If you're a square-dance fan, I have no doubt you'll find "Party Dances and Ice Breakers for Young Folk" (FC 7672), by Piute Pete and the Cactus Crackers, a rouser. Notes — diagrams, even — are, of course, included.

Folkways discs are available at record stores, and by mail from Folkways Records, 701 Seventh Avenue, New York, NY 10036.

If you're a child, a former child, a parent, a grandparent, or just about anyone, you probably know all about Dr. Seuss. He's the talented tale-teller whose wit and warmth have sparked a long list of deliciously readable-lookable children's books.

I suspect you don't know all about Sneetches. So here are some timely facts. Sneetches are large, roundish creatures, inhabiters of beaches (rhyme courtesy of Dr. Seuss). They come in two varieties — star-bellied and plain-bellied.

And they are hopelessly snobbish about those stars — or were, until they met Sylvester McMonkey McBean, the roguish antihero of Dr. Seuss's jaunttily moralistic "The Sneetches and Other Stories."

Like many another present-day writer, Dr. Seuss has not confined his characters to the pages of books. Seuss creations have popped up in movies, on TV shows, and now — the audiovisual age strikes again — on literate tape cassettes.

When you get tired of reading about Sneetches, you can whip out your handy tape player and listen to them for a while.

Tapes have advantages, of course. They offer easy access to Sneetches and such, even for the child who's not quite reading yet. They have distinct value for visually handicapped people.

They can provide respite for the poor parent who's already read the book aloud nine times this week, and doesn't feel like doing it again. And they can boost a story's effect with music and sound effects.

RCA's cassette DEKI-0001 does all these things. It's the first in a series of nine Seuss-works newly recorded, available as tapes or in special book-and-tape packages. Each cassette is "especially dramatized for recording by Dr. Seuss himself," though the "dramatization" of the Sneetch-tape consists mainly of a straightforward narration by Marvin Miller.

Such cassettes are fun, but they have minuses as well as pluses. While an audible reproduction may help beginning readers to decipher the original book, it could also discourage the attempt to read — why bother, when Marvin Miller will do all the work for you?

Moreover, judging from the Sneetch example, RCA (and "producer" Seuss) have put little pizzazz into their listenable adaptations. The Sneetch-tales unfold flatly, using a minimum of musical or "acting" effects.

By a staff photographer

The recorded message spells fun for this lively group

Corn-husk figures easy to make

By Barbara Bowers
Written for
The Christian Science Monitor

What can be washed, dried, bleached, dyed, sewn, glued, painted, knotted, walked on, or hung up? Corn husks!

If you're like me you've probably admired many corn-husk figures but from a distance feared that handling them would result in disaster. I was intrigued when I read to the contrary in "Corn-Husk Crafts" by Margery Facklam and Patricia Phibbs (New York: Sterling Publishing Company, $3.50).

Projects in this book are easy enough for young children and yet, because this medium lends itself to endless variations (detail, motion, grace), they are satisfying to adults as well.

Stiff texture 'melted'

The best time for collecting husks is in late autumn when they are dry. If green (like from summer sweet corn) they must be dried before they are usable. Sweet corn has finer husks, more flexible for detail work than the field-corn husks which are larger and more durable and are used in braided mats and baskets.

All projects are worked with husks which have been soaked in water for several minutes to "melt" the stiff texture and make them pliable. Illustrations aid in constructing each project. To show movement in the legs, arms, tail, parts should be bent and tied loosely until they dry in that position. And, if you are not satisfied with them when they dry, simply soak them again and start over.

Seneca Indian doll

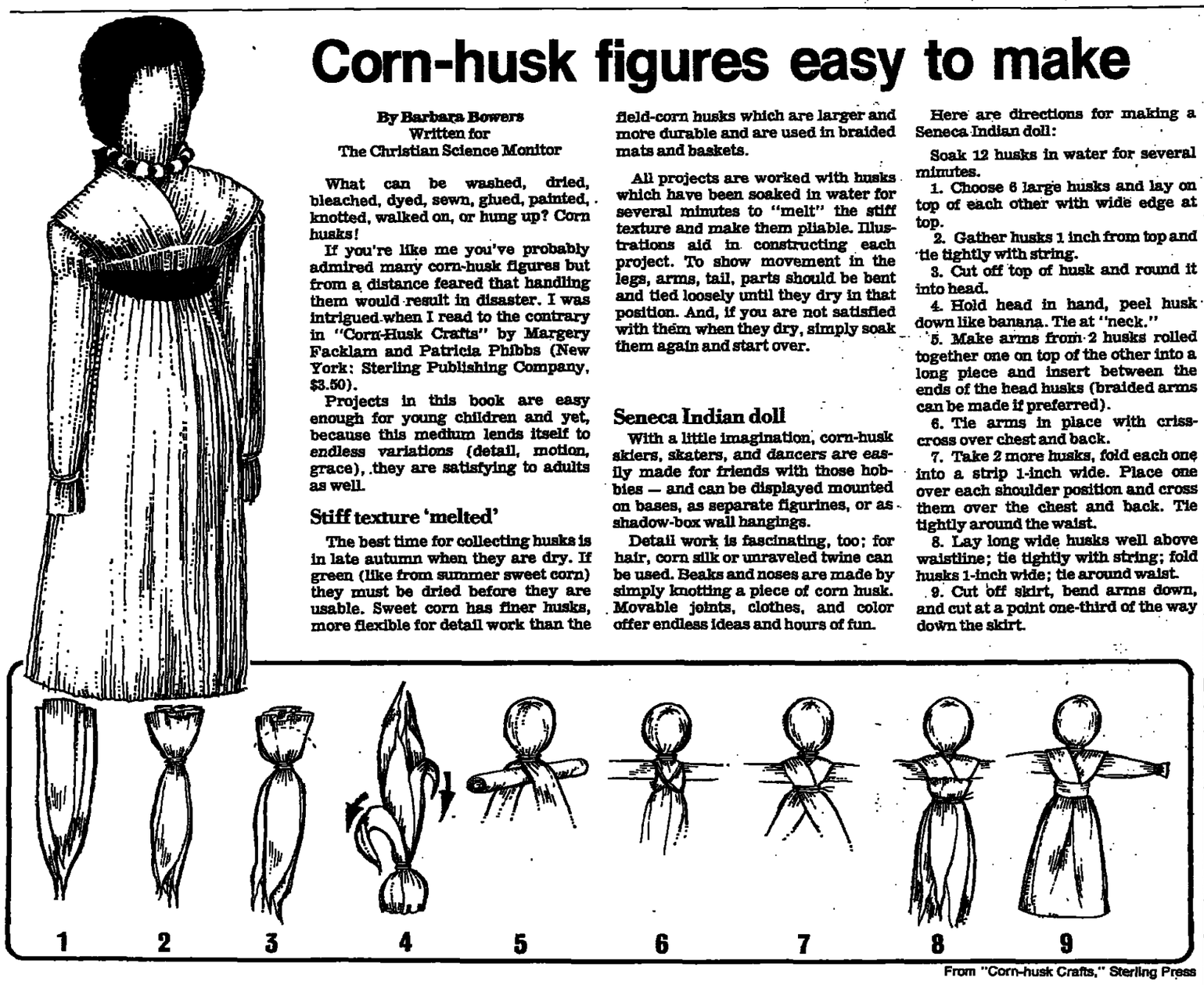
With a little imagination, corn-husk skiers, skaters, and dancers are easily made for friends with those hobbies — and can be displayed mounted on bases, as separate figurines, or as shadow-box wall hangings.

Detail work is fascinating, too; for hair, corn silk or unraveled twine can be used. Beaks and noses are made by simply knotting a piece of corn husk. Movable joints, clothes, and color offer endless ideas and hours of fun.

Here are directions for making a Seneca Indian doll:

Soak 12 husks in water for several minutes.

1. Choose 6 large husks and lay on top of each other with wide edge at top.
2. Gather husks 1 inch from top and tie tightly with string.
3. Cut off top of husk and round it into head.
4. Hold head in hand, peel husk down like banana. Tie at "neck."
5. Make arms from 2 husks rolled together one on top of the other into a long piece and insert between the ends of the head husks (braided arms can be made if preferred).
6. Tie arms in place with criss-cross over chest and back.
7. Take 2 more husks, fold each one into a strip 1-inch wide. Place one over each shoulder position and cross them over the chest and back. Tie tightly around the waist.
8. Lay long wide husks well above waistline; tie tightly with string; fold husks 1-inch wide; tie around waist.
9. Cut off skirt, bend arms down, and cut at a point one-third of the way down the skirt.



From "Corn-husk Crafts," Sterling Press

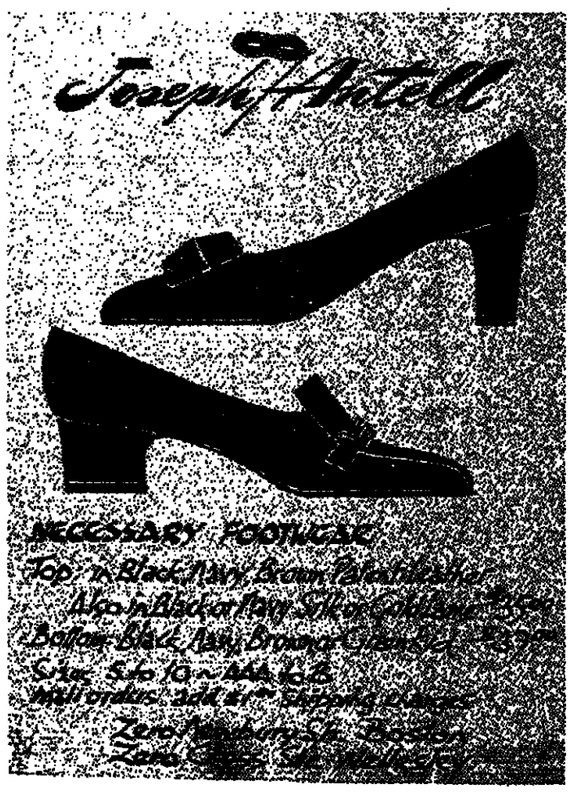
TV fosters French cultural ties

Written for
The Christian Science Monitor

The Maine Public Broadcasting Network plans to produce a series of 20 television programs designed for French-speaking children.

The first program is expected to be aired in January, 1976. The series will be aimed at schoolchildren in an effort to help them retain their French culture.

General manager John Morison said the network will receive a federal grant of $250,000 to fund the project. The money, from the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, has been made available under the Federal Emergency School Aid Act. —P.H.G.



Vivisection Condemned
BY MANY OUTSTANDING PERSONS

Write for free literature
California Animal Defense and Anti-Vivisection League
Chester Williams Building, Los Angeles, California 90013
215 West 5th Street, Room 1100, Phone MAdison 6-8832
Annual Dues $1.00

From Belgium the quality casual for women
From $45

MANY COLORS — REQUEST BROCHURES
BELGIAN SHOES
H Bendel, Owner-President
60 East 56th Street, New York 10022
(212) 755-7372
MAJOR CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED

Child-advocacy field growing in U.S.

By Kent Garland Burtt
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge, Mass.

"If you lift a kid up to a water fountain, you're a child advocate." With this simple illustration a social worker indicated that adults have acted in behalf of children throughout history. But in the complexity of modern society a new profession has emerged to secure and defend the rights of minors — the child advocate.

In a seminar here entitled "Child Advocacy — Ways and Means" social workers, day-care paraprofessionals, inner-city workers, community organizers, and teachers discussed the problems of children and parents in getting their needs met and in finding vehicles for solving those problems.

The group was led by Ellen Kaplovitz and Judy Riegelhaupp, both working on a federally funded child-advocacy project.

A child advocate might be needed, for example, in a divorce case. Mommy has a lawyer to represent her rights. So does Daddy. But do the children have a lawyer to speak for them? Or are their wishes obscured? An old African proverb could apply: "When two elephants are fighting, the only thing that gets hurt is the grass under their feet."

In a national baseline study called "Child Advocacy," authors Kahn, Kameran, and McGowan write:

"For child advocates the major institutional systems are health, education, welfare, the courts and correctional systems, and child-care agencies. The purpose of shifting the focus to these . . . is not to remove parental responsibility or undermine parental competence. The latter are built upon and enhanced when possible, and help is given only if requested and appropriate. Child advocacy begins when parent and child need help, or at least cooperation, from schools, health services, and other critical institutions . . . but that cooperation does not evolve normally or in response to that individual's request."

Some social workers and teachers at the seminar had seen children mistreated. Said one participant: "Children should not be treated as possessions, but as people. We have to safeguard the human rights of kids — educational, social, legal, medical. They must get equal opportunities, equal enrichment. We have to find out what they want."

A young woman who works in a rural area in the South said, "Our agency discovered a father was hunting woodchuck and feeding it to the kids. Our values were different from the parent's values in this case. Do we interfere? We decided not to since woodchuck is a nutritious food."

A Wisconsin worker found people were afraid to become involved and therefore did not report child abuse. New legislation allows a person reporting child abuse to remain anonymous, and a special department has been created to receive such complaints.

Susan Green, a social worker from Vernon, Conn., noted her state law goes a step farther: If a citizen does not report child abuse that he knows of, he is subject to a fine. Judy Reigelhaupp said New York law handles the wrongs of verbal or emotional abuse as well as physical.

Advocates are needed for children whose parents cannot find worthwhile work and for children who need a foster-parent home. Parents sometimes are rebuffed when they ask why their children are not being promoted or why they have been suspended from school or are not receiving better aid with a reading disability. Sometimes parents are not given access to school records. A child advocate could intervene in such cases.

The unbiased viewpoint of the advocate could be a big help. Sometimes a parent is "turned off" by a phone call from a teacher or nurse representing a school the parent is angry with.

Susan Green elaborated on the need for the impartial defender: "I often felt in disagreement with the school I was employed by and in agreement with the rights of the child. Often I'd be supporting the child in opposition to the system, and sometimes in opposition to the parents, especially in the case of teen-agers involved in a big family argument.

"That's why social workers in our state started the child-advocacy movement. The child advocate is not employed by a school or institution whose interests he has to protect. He speaks only for the child."

The moderators noted that some parents are afraid to act individually, but as soon as one parent helps another parent, that is the beginning of a parent organization. Often parents can be mobilized over a controversial issue. When the issue is resolved the organization can be made permanent and it can sensitize people to children's needs in general.

Parents' ignorance of their rights is deplorable, the seminar contended. Some do not realize they have the right to talk to their superintendents of schools or even to their children's principal.

The Massachusetts Office for Children, which has two slots for youths (age 14 to 18) and one youth-at-large position, monitors needs and coordinates and improves services to children, which are dispensed through 6-town or 10-town-area councils. On Children's Day in the Legislature the office pressures for more money for its budget.

The Children's Defense Fund in Washington calls attention to children's legal rights through research, pressure, and litigation and is responsible for a number of precedent-setting cases.

The Coalition for Special Education was organized to lobby for the passage of the Special Education Act of 1972, otherwise known as Chapter 766, which provides aid for children with learning problems.

The Family Service Association of Greater Boston is a private organization that counsels clients with housing, divorce, or education problems. One staff member acts as advocate in each of 11 geographic areas.

Second of two articles

family

Parent and child

Helping pal bear grief

By Cynthia Parsons

Today's column is addressed to children.

This column is about an important, although not very happy subject. It deals with how you can help a good friend when things go wrong. For example, how do you help a buddy who loses a pet? Or how do you help a friend who has to stay in bed for a long period of time?

And what do you say and do for a pal who has had a death in the family? You just can't leave it to adults to do all the helping. In fact, often the help of one child for another means a whole lot more than what adults do and say.

Suppose a friend in your grade at school loses a close relative? What can you do then?

You certainly can go talk with your pal. You can say that you're sorry, but then you need to say something which will make him or her feel good. This will help lift spirits, which will be encouraging.

Two boys, brothers, heard that their friend's older brother had passed away. They went to their parents to say they wanted to do something for their friend. The two brothers said, "We think Bill should come stay with us for a few days. We can go bowling, and then we can all go camping for a couple days after the funeral."

It was a good plan. The parents had not thought of it. It was good for Bill to be with boys his own age. And it was comforting to his parents to know that he would be with good friends and having a pleasant time.

Sometime, though, you may be called on to attend a funeral or a memorial service with a friend. This is a time for you to think of ways to make him and his family happy. To say things which will be encouraging and not discouraging.

You may find that your parents and other adults assume you should not be involved. They may be right. Then again, they may be wrong and you need to help them realize that your buddy needs your support.

When a group of girl friends discovered that the mother of one of them was ill, they arranged a special kind of slumber party. Each girl brought something to share — most of them brought verses from the Psalms. Instead of gossiping and giggling and telling stories, the girls made it a point to share comforting thoughts with their friend.

When she went home the next morning, she shared with her mother what her friends had done. The whole family was uplifted.

Oftentimes the best way to be a buddy is not to say much of anything. Talking can make the problem seem worse. For example, if a friend's home is destroyed by fire, it really is not much help to keep reminding him of what he has lost. How his model airplanes were all burned up, his baseball bat, fishing gear, favorite jacket, and so forth.

No, that is a time to be quiet. But also a time to share your toys and clothes with your buddy.

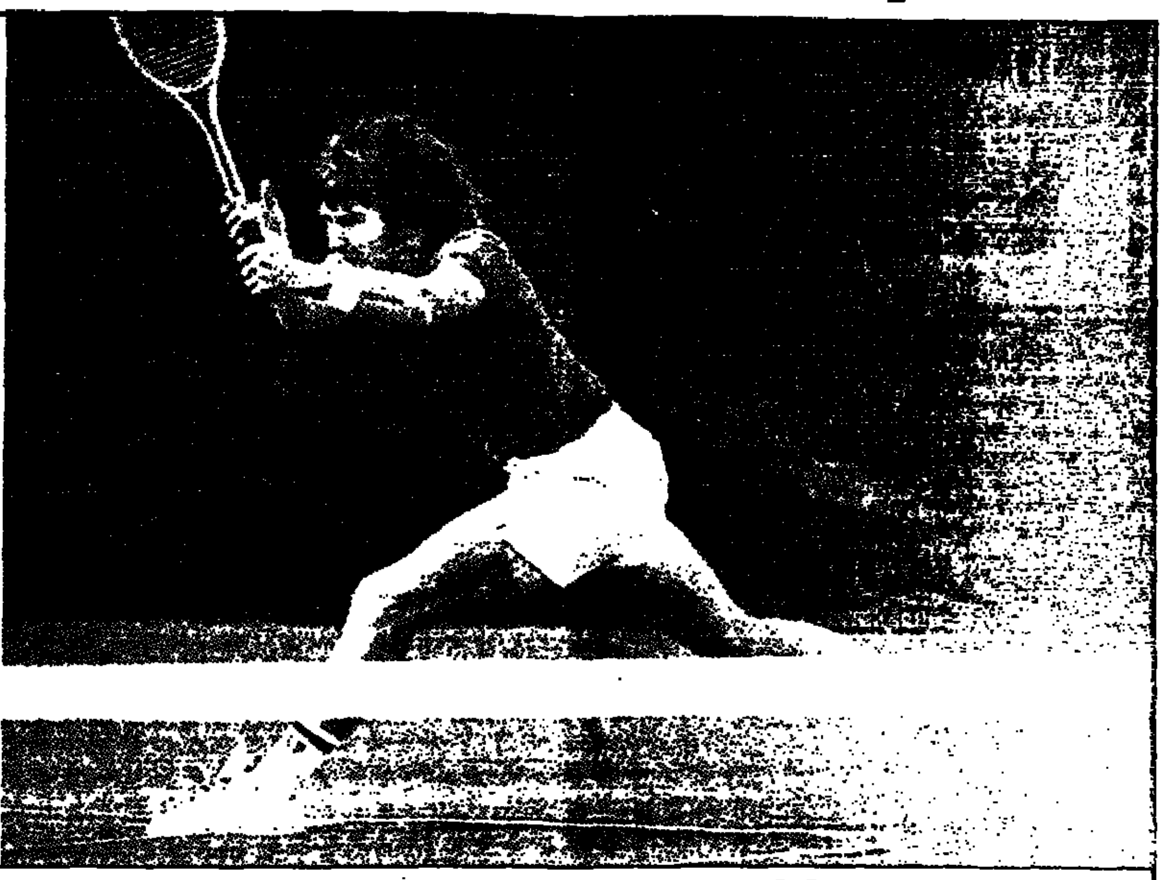
I know of a friend who went shopping for Christmas gifts. She made one final trip into a store, leaving all her gift-wrapped packages on the seat of her unlocked car.

She returned to the car to discover she didn't have one present left. What did she do? She called a friend and told her what had happened. The friend said: "Wait right there in the parking lot. I'll be right up and we'll go back into the stores and buy the presents all over again."

They did. And it took away the whole sting. You, too, can think of things which will make a buddy laugh, or be happy, or forget his problems, and maybe even hit on a solution which makes things even better than before.

A Wednesday column

sports



UPI photo — By Edward Pieratt, staff photographer

U.S. Open champions: Billie Jean King, smashing a backhand; Jimmy Connors hitting a scorching ground stroke

Forest Hills is alive with the sound of women—mostly Billie Jean

By Larry Eldridge

The perennial battle of youth vs. experience was a standoff in the finals at Forest Hills this year, but the one between the sexes was strictly no contest.

Jimmy Connors simply overwhelmed Ken Rosewall, just as he had two months earlier at Wimbledon, in a 6—1, 6—0, 6—1 demolition which became painful rather than enjoyable to watch.

Then Billie Jean King and Evonne Goolagong took the court and staged a spectacular display that had the crowd alternately gasping and thundering its applause before Mrs. King emerged victorious, 3—6, 6—3, 7—5.

Following on the heels of Goolagong's dramatic semifinal victory over top-seeded Chris Evert, this match added more fuel to the women's long-standing claim that their game is at least as exciting as the men's.

The reaction of the crowds was their answer to the men's renewed demand this year for a bigger future share of the prize money. Indeed, the male chauvinist side of this perennial controversy might be well advised to quickly accept the women's counter demand for a 50-50 split while it's still on the table.

There's no doubt that the women attracted a good percentage of this year's record crowds, which included a final day high of 15,303 and a total of 153,287. And as Billie Jean is fond of saying when the men demand more money because they play five-set matches instead of three: "It doesn't matter how many sets you play; it's whether you get the people into the stadium."

On the other hand, the women don't always show to such great advantage as they did at the end of this year's tournament. And in any event it's questionable whether their sustained drawing power for two weeks could match that of the men.

They're much more predictable, with just four players — King, Goolagong, Evert, and Margaret Court when she's playing — standing out far above all others and almost always advancing to the semifinals and finals.

Meanwhile the men have many more players capable of winning a tournament — or of staging a big upset. Thus it was in the early rounds at Forest Hills, with Roscoe Tanner beating Ilie Nastase and Stan Smith, and India's Vijay Amritraj stunning the Swedish sensation, Bjorn Borg.

Game plan

So the men have their arguments too, but the sensational showing of King & Co. in this year's big matches will certainly help their cause.

Connors' victory certainly removed any lingering doubts about who is the world's No. 1 tennis player for 1974, coming as it did after earlier triumphs at the Wimbledon and Australian championships.

The youthful left-hander reached the semifinals without undue difficulty. There he met Roscoe Tanner, another hard-hitting young American who was the unseeded giant-killer of this tournament.

They battled on even terms for the first two sets, but Connors won the tiebreaker each time and then closed out the match 7—6, 7—6, 6—4.

Rosewall won a classic semifinal duel from his Australian countryman John Newcombe, 6—7, 6—4, 7—6, 6—3, walking off to a tremendous ovation from the packed crowd of 15,402.

"You always play as well as you can. . . . You just wonder how much longer it's going to last," he said.

The next day he found out, for just as at Wimbledon, Connors had too much youth, strength, and power for him to handle.

"It was the best tennis I've ever played in my life," said Jimmy, who became the youngest player to win the U.S. championship since Rosewall himself did it at age 21 back in 1956. "From the moment I took the court and hit the first ball, I was gliding."

It was also the most one-sided final in the 93-year history of this ancient event dating back to 1881.

Goolagong was still floating around the court in her inimitable fashion and blasting away at the top of her game in the early stages of the final. She repeatedly drove backhand winners and angled volleys past her foe and appeared on the verge of repeating her 1971 upset at Wimbledon when she beat King in the final at the age of 20.

Billie Jean won the second set, fell behind 3-0 at the start of the third to appear beaten again, then rallied once more and called on all her famed competitive desire to pull out her fourth U.S. crown.

"I was really lucky," the champion said afterwards. "I really thought Evonne was going to win there for a while. Until the last point, to be exact."

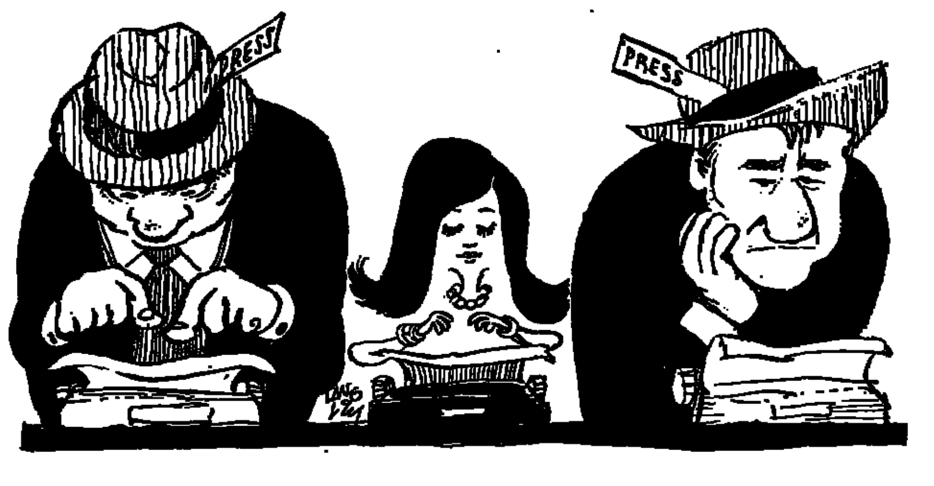
Billie Jean did have a few unkind words for the crowds, which in both final matches rooted openly for the Australian underdog against the American favorite.

"Where are we — in Australia?" she asked. "Maybe she's a nice young girl who's never won here, but I'm an American, and it bothers me that Americans weren't for me."

More women in the press box? Well, why not?

By Robin Wright
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston



There I was, sitting in the Red Sox press box, taking in a game between Boston and New York from the best location in the ball park. And it had all been so easy.

After years of threatening civil rights suits, withstanding fierce peer opposition, even facing arrest, I (a female) had walked into the ball park on a press pass, stood on the field during batting practice, sat in the dugout chatting with the players, turned down a free sirloin steak in the press room and, now, was sitting unquestioned, unharrassed among a dozen or more male writers.

Hmmmmmmmm, I though as I sat there, things sure have changed.

It had been a couple of years since I last tried this type of thing. And while women have become more numerous in the sports writing field, I wasn't ready to believe we had been totally accepted.

But throughout the three hours there wasn't any teasing, harassing, scorning, or coarse joking designed to embarass me. And not one pot-bellied sports writer walked up, stuck a burning cigar in my face and quizzed me about my credentials, like which women's field hockey magazine was I with?

Nor did they bombard me with trick trivia, like what Babe Ruth hit in 1936 (he had retired by then).

Alone at last

In fact, the only thing I didn't expect to happen happened: I was ignored.

Yes, times really have changed, I concluded. I guess now I'm nothing more than a trend.

At least half the country's self-respecting newspapers either recently have had or now have female sports writers on their staffs. The Washington Star-News even employs two. And television stations in Miami, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Pittsburgh and San Francisco have liberated one of the last strongholds of the male empire with women sportscasters.

That isn't to say it's easy for women writers now. In 99 percent of the cases women must edge their way in as gimmicks or tokens, slowly building their way up from covering junior high school tiddleywinks to college or professional sports.

Miami's Jane Chastain of WTVJ, for example, started 13 years ago as "Coach Friday" in a two-minute predictions show on an Atlanta station. It was "a joke, a gimmick, I was a fictitious lady football coach with that girl-next door appeal," she explains.

But she took it seriously and has gradually pushed her way into not only a sportscasting position, but a regular show that is now syndicated five days a week to more than 80 stations throughout the country.

Mary Garber, dean of women sportswriters, edged into sports 30 years ago only after the entire Winston-Salem Sentinel sports department was drafted into World War II.

A 20-year wait

Although it took 20 years to move from high school to college and professional sports, she is now a star fixture and columnist on the Winston-Salem Journal, writing about anything she pleases. And once blocked from membership in the Atlantic Coast Conference Sportswriters' Association, she now is on its executive board.

With the precedent-setting examples of Miss Garber, Mrs. Chastain and the legendary Elinor Kaine — who gained fame in 1969 after slapping a successful civil rights suit on the New York Jets and New York Giants for refusing to admit her to the annual Yale Bowl game — the road has been smoothed if not paved for other women.

Comparatively, it's "2,000 percent" easier for women now, according to Miss Garber. And some even argue it's more advantageous to be a woman now.

Specifically, being female worked to the advantage of Mrs. Chastain on the day all-star receiver Paul Warfield was traded from Cleveland to Miami. He refused to be interviewed by the male reporters, but "couldn't refuse a woman" and did talk with Mrs. Chastain.

"You're noticed, remembered," generalizes a Boston-based sports columnist. "A female stands out, and once she has established herself as more than a professional cheerleader or another gridiron groupie there are few closed doors."

A fresh perspective

And while most ignore and some grumble, there are at least a few men who don't think women are ruining their racket. Dave Burgin, sports-turned-city editor of the Washington Star-News, has said about women sports writers that they "see things differently. They bring a fresh perspective, a new point of view."

When women writers were just becoming common two years ago, the New York Post's columnist Larry Merchant said: "I'm all for them. Too many male reporters consider sports a matter of life and death. Women look at it with a sort of bemused attachment." Generally women sports writers feel their only real limitation is the locker room. But some persistent women have even found ways around it.

Lynda Fillmore of the Waukegan, Illinois News-Sun used to conquer the barrier by sending her husband, a former minor league third-baseman, into clubhouses to get quotes. And in a special show of respect to Miss Garber, she has been allowed in locker rooms before its time for the players to change into game uniforms.

So move over fellows, I guess we're here to stay.

Can you find and circle the hidden Nobel Peace Prize winners?

They read vertically, horizontally, diagonally, forwards, and occasionally, even backwards.

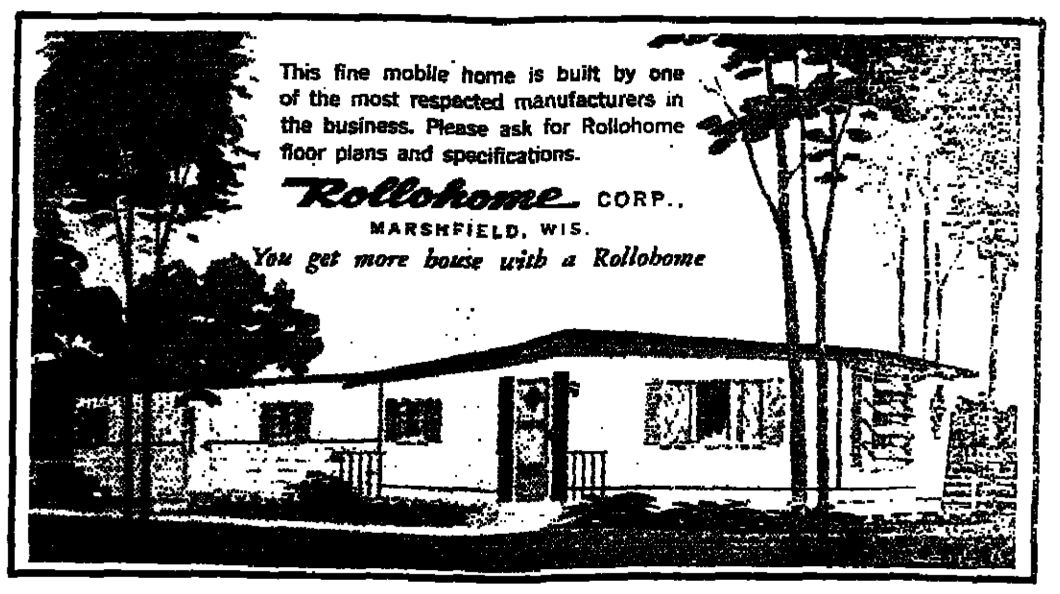
D	U	C	O	M	M	U	N	I	R	K	A	P	A	N	R	A	P	N	D
A	L	T	B	R	N	O	P	T	R	E	A	N	R	E	E	B	A	T	U
W	L	A	R	L	K	I	S	S	I	N	G	E	R	N	N	T	U	R	N
E	A	T	A	P	S	C	H	W	E	I	T	Z	E	R	A	N	L	M	A
S	H	K	N	O	K	I	N	G	J	R	T	L	Q	R	U	O	I	T	N
A	S	R	T	R	A	E	N	I	A	T	N	O	F	A	L	S	N	L	T
M	R	E	I	M	A	K	L	O	N	R	E	S	A	L	T	R	G	A	M
B	A	N	N	A	P	H	U	L	L	E	N	S	A	L	Q	E	T	W	U
L	M	T	G	W	L	A	N	T	O	L	A	I	S	P	U	D	T	I	F
A	I	M	O	N	E	T	A	B	I	G	M	E	N	E	G	N	A	L	R
M	S	A	L	O	D	L	T	R	A	N	G	T	A	A	P	E	N	S	K
A	T	S	A	L	U	E	T	I	N	R	A	Z	L	R	T	H	M	O	P
S	A	M	E	F	C	V	I	A	G	O	L	K	A	S	D	A	P	N	O
U	T	O	O	R	T	E	N	N	A	T	L	Y	A	O	N	G	N	L	O
N	E	W	A	I	H	S	R	D	I	N	T	D	T	N	A	R	O	P	R
Y	L	M	R	E	O	O	T	M	O	T	T	R	S	I	R	M	S	A	E
S	M	T	O	D	L	O	M	B	G	U	A	L	R	O	B	U	S	N	M
S	U	T	T	N	E	R	T	A	P	N	E	S	N	A	N	R	I	N	E
A	H	A	M	M	E	R	S	K	J	O	L	D	R	O	N	I	U	K	R
P	O	N	T	C	H	A	M	B	E	R	L	A	I	N	R	A	B	B	C

Arnoldson	Kissinger
Asser	Lafontaine
Beernaert	Lamas
Borlaug	Lange
Brandt	Le Duc Tho
Branting	Marshall
Briand	Moneta
Buisson	Mott
Chamberlain	Nansen
Cremer	Ossietzky
Dawes	Passy
Dunant	Pauling
Ducommun	Pearson
Fried	Renault
Hammerskjöld	Roosevelt
Henderson	Root
Hull	Schweitzer
Kellogg	Suttner
King, Jr.	Wilson

Veronica A. Ragatz · Answer block appears among advertisements

Quote...

Defensive end Aaron Brown, who played six years with the Kansas City Chiefs, has found the team philosophy of the Green Bay Packers quite different: "The Chiefs use more finesse. They can be physical, too, but Coach Hank Stram believes in trying to fool people. Here [Green Bay] we might fool someone now and then, but the emphasis is on the physical."



consumer

*Credit as a way of life —and debt

Continued from Page 1

"I don't think anything in the economy has climbed that fast," says Sen. William Proxmire (D) of Wisconsin, chairman of the Senate Consumer Credit Subcommittee.

Lately, even some professionals, such as dentists and doctors, have begun accepting credit cards out of self-defense. As the men whose bills have had no finance charge, they often have found they are the last to be paid.

Although there was a time when credit was confined to the relative necessities — education, medical needs, and the buying of a home or a car — the definition has broadened dramatically in recent years, even for many low-income consumers.

The invitation is constant.

With your monthly array of charge-account bills come fresh offers to invest over time in a 29-piece set of

$ Living on credit $

aluminum cookware, a set of silver-plated Italian goblets, or a grandfather clock.

A newspaper ad proudly announces availability of the "one hour" auto loan, and a Maryland finance company's radio ad proclaims that your troubles are over because the limit on what they can lend you now has been raised from $1,500 to $3,500.

Some eschew credit

Many Americans are very careful about their use of credit and some make a conscious effort to stay away from it almost completely. Interestingly, Senator Proxmire, the man who *has led the fight for consumer* credit protection in the Senate for the last seven years, is one of these. Other than the mortgage that he says he is paying off, "I'm resolved never to owe anything." Although he does have credit cards, he says he uses them mainly for identification, such as when he writes a check after a hotel stay.

However, for many more Americans the old slogan of "neither a borrower nor a lender be" has taken on a distinctly outdated ring, and the concept of credit for any purpose now enjoys a certain social acceptance here not yet found in other parts of the world.

"I would never take a week's holiday on credit — that's silly," comments Pierre Francois Divier, a public interest lawyer and consumer advocate from Paris. "I don't like to owe anyone anything."

"The idea of getting personally into debt to the extent and with the regularity we do is a bit appalling to Europeans and Asians," confirms Sheldon Feldman of the U.S. Federal Trade Commission's (FTC) Bureau of Consumer Protection.

One reason America's growing use of credit is of particular concern in *these inflationary times is that con*sumers are finding it more and more difficult to pay the borrowed money back.

Between mortgages, car loans, and other credit obligations, many Americans find they have the great bulk of their monthly paychecks already *committed for the next several de*cades.

Economists report that this year consumer loan delinquencies are up a full 25 percent. Personal bankruptcies, while still below the record 1967 high, numbered 155,707 in 1973 and are expected to go up 6 to 7 percent this year.

It is not only the consumer who feels that pinch.

"If people don't pay their debts, creditors go under," says Herbert *Liebling, an economist with the* U.S. Treasury Department. He points out that the outstanding debt of businesses that have failed was $376 million as of May, 1974, compared with $191 million the year before.

Credit is costly not only for those who partake but also for those who do not. Although some large retail firms say their credit operations are self-sustaining, many businesses will openly admit that they jack up cash prices to cover credit costs.

"We *all pay for credit — in every* gallon of gas, every can of shaving cream, and every steak in a restaurant," insists FTC's Mr. Feldman. "It's there, and it's just beginning to bother a lot of people."

Interest rates, though long the province of the states, are increasingly a topic of concern on Capitol Hill.

Spurring on the possibility of federal intervention in this controversial area is the increasingly nationwide nature of the credit industry and what some critics see as a much too *leisurely pace of state reform* in establishing a fair uniform rate system.

Only one state enacted

Legislatures around the country have been battling it out between two major possibilities. The Uniform Commercial Credit Code (UCCC), a proposal that the credit industry helped to draft and that some consumer groups oppose on grounds it would open the door to much higher *interest rates, has passed into law in* only seven states in the seven years it has been around. Its fifth and current version authorizes a 24 percent maximum annual interest rate (the current prevailing figure is 18 percent) for sales and a 36 percent ceiling for small loans, but its backers insist actual rates would be lower with the added creditor competition it would allow.

The chief alternative proposal that states have been mulling is one developed by the National Consumer Law Center. Backed by several consumer groups and firmly opposed by most creditors, it has evolved into law so far only in Wisconsin.

"The two groups have battled each other to a standstill," comments one Capitol Hill staffer. "That's another reason we think it's time to bring the game to Washington — to break that impasse."

Credit experts caution, however, that low interest rates, particularly in the highly competitive retail field, are *not necessarily pro-consumer* by definition. Costs cut in one place have a way of reappearing, they say, and usually not as a slice out of profits.

A University of Washington study, for instance, found that within a year after the interest rate in that Western state had been whittled to 12 percent in a 1968 voter referendum, prices on typical credit items were up an average of 5 percent — even after discounting inflationary hikes.

Many contend that the fairest interest rate is that which most closely parallels the actual cost of extending credit. The present 18 percent finance charge on monthly accounts, these say, may not be that far off the mark.

Availability disputed

Several federal reports, most recently that of the National Commission on Consumer Finance, have recommended high interest ceilings or none at all on the theory it would encourage more competition in the industry and assure credit availability to all who might need it.

However, many interested in credit rates see availability as a false issue — one reason, in fact, why the low-income consumer gets so overburdened with debts.

"We aren't serving any social purpose by making credit available to everybody," says Senator Proxmire. "There are millions who can't handle credit. They look at it as an Aladdin's lamp they can rub, and their lives are ruined by it."

In general, consumer protection in the credit field has improved vastly in recent years. The truth-in-lending legislation of the late 1960's for instance, awarded the borrower the right to be informed of the full cost of credit. Also, through amendments to that legislation, his protection against unsolicited credit cards and limited liability for unauthorized use of those cards that he wants and gets has been assured.

However, few would argue that legal protection for the consumer begins to approach that still afforded the creditor, whose variety of collection remedies from wage garnishment to repossession of the purchases themselves has been slightly eroded in recent years but is still largely intact.

First of four articles. Next, Wednesday, Sept. 18: the charge card life.

By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

'Charge it'—an invitation to easy purchase power?

Buyer brief

Know what your car costs you to operate?

You've heard a lot about how your car pollutes the air and consumes energy.

Now the American Automobile Association (AAA) is offering a pamphlet designed to help you figure out what it is doing to your pocketbook.

According to the pamphlet, an intermediate-size car, driven approximately 10,000 miles a year, will cost the average motorist about $1,662 annually, or 16.6 cents a mile.

The booklet compares operating costs for various sizes of cars in both low-cost (rural) and high-cost (urban) areas.

Copies of "Your Driving Costs" (1974 edition) can be obtained free from local AAA clubs.

moneywise

When to pay off mortgage early—a rule of thumb

By Robert Edwards

A widow with insurance cash available asks, "Should I use my ready cash to pay off the remaining principal on our mortgage and save the interest? It would also save me from paying out so much each month from my social-security check. I have two young children. The remaining principal is about $20,000. The loan carries a 7 percent interest rate and runs 19 years longer."

Generally, I caution against such a plan for the following reasons:

Mortgage loans typically run 20-25 years. Over that time interest *frequently exceeds the origi*nal principal. But interest earnings may also exceed the principal. For this widow's example, the monthly payment for principal and interest is $158.92. Over the 25-year span the original $22,478 principal would be repaid plus $25,183 interest for a total outlay of $47,661. After six years about $43.61 of each monthly payment pays on the principal, thus is savings. The difference of $115.31 is interest and can be deducted from taxable income.

Gain figured

Rather than pay off the full principal, this widow could invest the $20,000 in deep-discount bonds yielding 9 percent on a current basis or $150 a month. The difference between loan interest at $115.31 and the income of $150 each month from bond interest amounts to a gain of $34.69 — almost enough to pay the savings portion of the monthly amount. Thus, by investing the $20,000 in deep-discount bonds rather than in the mortgage loan, income increases by $34.69 monthly.

For income-tax purposes, interest earned ($150 a month) adds to normal income. However, the widow's three personal exemptions easily cover the interest income. Her other income from social security is not taxable.

In addition to the $158.92 monthly payment for principal and interest, the widow also pays *$62.50 into an escrow fund for* annual taxes and hazard insurance. Even after paying off the mortage, she would continue paying taxes and insurance. By paying off the mortgage loan early, she would also have to pay a prepayment penalty of three months' payments.

Risk potential, too

Consider the risk potential. If the widow pays off the remaining $20,000, she has effectively invested that money at 7 percent. She is guaranteed no less than 7 percent — and no more! However, if she opts for deep-discount bonds, she immediately earns a 2 percent differential, as noted above. The price of each bond (about $600) may decline or increase.

The downside risk appears slim, as the 9 percent current yield reflects a prime rate of around 12 percent. If long-term interest rates climb higher, the price of the bonds would decline. The potential for an increase in the bond price appears more likely, as bond prices would move up when the long-term interest rate moves down. Thus she may sell the bonds at a higher price sometime in the future or hold them to maturity and gain the full $1,000 face value.

If the bonds mature within 19 years, she stands to gain about $400 a bond or about $13,333 in addition to the current interest. If *maturity extends beyond 19* years, which is more likely, the bonds might be sold after 19 years for $300 to $350 more than their deeply discounted price for a capital gain of $11,665, assuming a sale for a gain of $350 a bond.

Loan paid off

At the end of 19 years, look at her situation. The mortgage loan is paid off — and she still owns the bonds. When she sells, she gets *back her $20,000 plus a gain if the* price increases during the interim. Thus, in today's era of high interest rates, this widow has the opportunity of having her cake and eating it too — by investing the $20,000 rather than using it to pay off her loan.

Suppose another widow is faced with the same $158.92 monthly payments. But she only has three years remaining to pay off the mortgage loan. The remaining principal amounts to $5,778, and the interest payable over three years amounts to $566. With so little interest payable, she would be ahead to pay off the principal because it would amount to trading savings dollars and she would gain more spendable dollars each month. It works out like this:

Yield considered

After the loan is paid, the remaining $14,222 of insurance proceeds invested at the same 9 percent in deep-discount bonds yields $106.67 monthly income. Taxes and hazard insurance would remain. This course of action makes sense because the resulting monthly spendable income is greater.

As a general rule you're better off not to pay off the mortgage if loan interest is less than interest available elsewhere — as is now the case. The situation may be reversed in the future — high mortgage-loan interest and relatively lower interest available on *bonds or similar investments.* Then, prepayment of all or part of a mortgage may be desirable when insurance cash is available.

A Wednesday column

Readers are invited to send questions to Moneywise, Box 353, Astor Station, Boston, MA 02123.

books

Jerry Ford

A new model president?

Jerry Ford: Up Close, by Bud Vestal. New York: Coward, McCann & Geoghegan. $7.95.

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.

Gerald Ford once described himself to the author of this book, Bud Vestal, as "an internationalist in foreign affairs, a moderate in domestic affairs, and a *conservative in fiscal* matters."

Of Mr. Ford's voting record during his quarter of a century in Congress, Mr. Vestal writes:

"With that mass of statistics it was possible to make him out a nice guy, a moderate, a middle-of-the-roader, or a Genghis Khan, depending on how you played the statistical record."

For example the Americans for Democratic Action found 13 percent of his votes "liberal" in his first year, 1949, and 67 percent "liberal" in 1966.

Thus, despite this long Ford record of legislative positions, it is easy to agree with Mr. Vestal — a veteran Grand Rapids, Michigan, reporter who has been writing the Ford saga for years — when he observes that the new President *is, indeed,* "inscrutable."

What a curious word to attach to Mr. Ford, when you think about it. How could anyone so boyishly open, so candid, so manifestly honest, be difficult to read? Yet it is strangely true. The real Jerry Ford lives somewhere deep within that large, athletic frame and behind that easy, broad smile.

As one very close friend of the President has confided: "No one knows Jerry better than I do. But I can't honestly say I know what really ticks way inside the man."

So it is that most Americans while feeling close to this new man in the White House and responding warmly to his warmth, are looking hard for clues to what he really is, what he really stands for, and where he will really take us.

Mr. Vestal, who has, quite ably, put together a quickly-written biography of Mr. Ford, falls us in this search for the real Ford.

He tells us about Jerry the All-American boy; the rise from respectable poverty in Grand Rapids; the powerful influence of a hard-working and virtuous father and mother; of heroism on the football field; of a strong although not brilliant aca*demic career (Mr. Vestal notes that:* Mr. Ford finished in the upper third of a Yale Law school in which more than half the student body were Phi Beta Kappas); of a notable, under-fire Navy record in World War II; and of a political career, beginning at age 35, which has moved uninterruptedly upward, first to Republican House leadership, then to the White House wings, and now into the presidency itself.

Oh, yes, there was, in between, the successful marriage to a beautiful, sensible young lady, followed by the raising of four handsome, well-rounded children.

But the book is pretty dull. And it isn't Mr. Vestal's fault. It is simply that in the Ford life there are none of those little gossipy bits that mark the *biography, say, of any Kennedy.* It is interesting to read about Gerald Ford the Eagle Scout and Gerald Ford the political aspirant who pitched hay with his farmer constituents as a means of getting votes. But Mr. Ford's life thus far provides no mate*rial for a scintillating book.*

And that's what we all like about the new President. We are ready for the man who shows no guile, who can put his feet up on his desk and look natural while doing it.

But we wait, wondering how he will now do as President.

Will he provide imaginative initiatives on both global and national fronts? We sense from the early Ford stirrings that he may. But Ford's past may not prove to have been a prologue to his presidency. We simply will have to wait and see.

*Godfrey Sperling is the Moni*tor's *Washington bureau chief.*

History

When the Pilgrims came

The Mayflower, by Kate Caffrey. New York: Stein and Day. $10.

By Henry Wilkinson Bragdon

Perhaps no events in American history have been so encrusted with sentimentality and legend as the voyage of the Mayflower and the settlement of the Pilgrims in *Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620.*

Kate Caffrey's "The Mayflower" fills the need for a new account, squarely based on contemporary evidence. The author, an English woman, has the advantage of viewing events with a fresh eye. Although her book is not a work of original scholarship, she has thoroughly scanned published sources and visited various places in England and Holland connected with the "Separatists" (or "Brownists" as they were called after one of their spiritual instructors, Robert Troublechuch Brown).

But the high point of her narrative details the actual voyage of the Mayflower and the Pilgrims' landing on the inhospitable New England shores in early winter.

She gives a vivid account of the discomforts of life aboard a ship which had the approximate dimensions of a tennis court. Below decks no one over five feet tall could stand upright; the average space per family was that of a mattress; food was cooked over an open fire amidship; the passengers were plagued by rats and cockroaches; the smells were such as to nauseate even hardened seamen.

After a journey of over nine weeks the Mayflower made land on Cape Cod, at what now is Provincetown. A month of exploration ensued until the Pilgrims finally settled at Plymouth, principally because of its sheltered harbor. During that first winter 44 of the 103 Mayflower passengers died of exhaustion, pneumonia, or scurvy.

And yet, when the ship sailed back in the spring, none chose to return to England. Instead, the survivors planted crops, built a village and fort, traded with the Indians for furs, learned to catch fish, and in the course of a generation built a prosperous community.

Kate Caffrey's account of the gradual building up of the plantation lacks the drama of its founding, but is nevertheless full of interest. There is a parade of picturesque individuals: Myles Standish, the military leader, short of temper and in stature (one of his nicknames was "the Shrimp"); Squanto, the friendly Indian who taught the Pilgrims skills, such as planting Indian corn in hills fertilized by the alewives that thronged the brooks in spring; Thomas Merton, a frank pagan, who sold guns to the Indians and instructed them in their use; John Lyford, an imposter with a faked degree, who, in his short tenure as minister of the Gospel, proved to be such a vicious intriguer that he nearly tore the colony apart (William Bradford compared him to a porcupine in a rabbits' burrow).

There were, of course, dangers and annoyances, but the Pilgrims triumphed over all.

By 1650 the Plymouth colony was composed of half a dozen villages stretched over a hundred miles of coastline. The colony was out of debt and had a prosperous trade in salt fish, lumber, and beaver pelts. Of the 50-odd who survived the first terrible winter, 30 were still alive, and their own progeny numbered over a hundred. With little material help and less guidance, the Pilgrims had succeeded because of their courage, cooperation, hard work, and religious faith.

Kate Caffrey's eye for telling detail *and her knack for the apt metaphor* make "The Mayflower" highly readable. If her admiration for the Pilgrims sometimes leads her to exaggerate their achievements and importance, it is a forgivable result of her communicable enthusiasm.

Professor Bragdon, author of "History of a Free People," is Cowles Professor in the Humanities Emeritus, Phillips Exeter Academy.

Spy tricks

Spy Story, by Len Deighton. New York: Harcourt Brace. $6.95.

The title of Len Deighton's latest espionage thriller bespeaks the author's confidence in his craft, in his understated hero, and in the fact that — after nine previous successes — thousands of spy-story fans are going to see his name and buy with hardly a glance at the rest of the book jacket.

Where James Bond was a flamboyant operator, Pat Armstrong is a reluctant one. He always seems to have just enough savvy, muscle, and luck to scrape though the current escapade. (And we can be sure of another.)

It is no fantasy world that Mr. Deighton portrays; no matter how "far out" the plot may seem, the background is authentic and the reader never doubts it *could* happen.

This time, our reluctant hero is pivot man in a plot that involves London's War Games Studies Centre, snooping under Arctic ice via nuclear submarine, and an attempted defection by a Soviet admiral.

See you in the movies, Pat! (Or is it Michael? — Caine, that is.)

—Leon W. Lindsay

هكذا من الأصل

books

Women, read this book

Towards a genuine equality

Between Myth and Morning: Women Awakening, by Elizabeth Janeway. New York: William Morrow. $8.95.

By June Goodwin

Along with her exquisite balance and her sobriety, Elizabeth Janeway is no slouch at provoking questions. Of all the writers on the subject of feminism, the women's movement, women's revolution — whatever this fact, for it is a fact, is called — author Janeway probably has the most acceptability in the eyes of men. She has credentials, she is married to a "successful" man, has children; as recently as 1969 she termed the women's movement "frivolous and gestural."

Her eminent acceptability makes it all the more delightful and satisfying to find her saying things like ". . . it seems to me highly improbable that women are going to realize their human potential without alienating men — some men, anyway . . . Do you really imagine we aren't going to run into resentment? Of course we are. So what?"

"So what?" The utter panache and deep joy of being able to say "So what?" The ability to take that attitude implies a conviction so rooted that it does not mind what others think.

Example: Your boss, a man, asks you for the umpteenth time to get coffee for him when he would not be caught doing the same for you. You refuse, explain why, and he blows the roof off. Can you say "So what?"

Example: Your husband, brother, male co-worker, finds you reading this book and asks "What are you doing, turning into one of those brassy feminists?" Can you smile, or not smile, keep reading and think "So what?"

The point is, do you dare to antagonize men when you have always been taught to please them, to acquiesce to their judgment? And once you have antagonized them do you have a reservoir of conviction from which you can say "So what?"

Elizabeth Janeway would be the last to imply that any woman should run around antagonizing men willy-nilly. The first fireworks of Women's Liberation are over. Now women are retrenching, are learning to be wise in understanding the complex emotional strands which are touched in the fight for equality. In a superb analysis of power, she tells women to assess why it is that some men feel threatened, belittle or ignore women's awakening need for control and power.

Refusing to hear

Almost any woman knows the truth of this: "Demands for equal rights for women have produced, first a flurry of joking and, next, some irritation and anger, but mainly and fundamentally a determination to pay no attention: a simple, almost animal, retreat into not listening. Not argument, hardly even refusal to argue, but something even closer to an instinctive reflex — a refusal to *hear*."

So true, so true. All through her book I found myself saying so true, leading to the question, which the author herself raises: are books like this a case of women talking to themselves? Probably yes. But once women were not doing even that.

From reinforcement within themselves, and not so much by "talking" men into giving them equality, women will come to grasp the intricate issues involved and will get equality almost instinctively from that understanding. Their power and control over themselves will enable them to know when to use force, when to use the law, when to be quiet, exactly when and how to move. They are starting to act on this understanding even now. But to be able to do it they need to read books such as "Between Myth and Morning," to have their thoughts and experience confirmed and thus to be reinforced for action.

No sense of humor?

In this collection of speeches, articles for magazines, book reviews and other writing, Elizabeth Janeway covers a vast range of vital topics. Samples: Women in Business; The Question Is, What Is a Family, Anyway?; Freud's View of Female Sexuality; Why Does the Women's Movement Have No Sense of Humor? (turned down by Esquire magazine's male editors after it was commissioned.)

She deals with the gut issues. And she handles the seemingly trivial things — the opening of doors for women by men, for example — indicating that they are symbols of far deeper attitudes and feelings. She warns women against the putting on of humility, a traditional "part of the female hoard of virtues" as a cover for failure.

Photo by Jill Krementz

Elizabeth Janeway

If you are a woman and reading that last sentence makes you furious ("Humility is a good quality!"), you had better think twice.

Women, and men, will need books on the women's movement until there is genuine equality. When that happens such writing will look archaic — but it is not about to happen overnight.

Still, the author is hopeful: ". . . the increased ability of women to look after themselves as independent beings suggests that when they give love, it will be real love, not a hypocritical sham exacted by their dependence and often hiding secret resentment. I don't at all believe, as Erich Fromm does, that polarization of the sexes is necessary for a sound relationship between them."

Janeway contends the women's movement is a product of the whole economic and social situation in the United States: the need for so many women to work, the disintegration of the extended and often the nuclear family. For this reason it will not go away, as did the student movement which was hinged on the Vietnam war. The women's movement is here to stay.

Provoking? Well, thought provoking at the very least.

June Goodwin, a Monitor staff writer, is on a leave of absence.

Fiction

People too good to miss

The Mystic Adventures of Roxie Stoner, by Berry Morgan. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $5.95.

By Victor Howes

Roxie Stoner is a piece of authentic Americana. Black. Female. Exploited. From the bad-old good-old days of preintegration Mississippi, and so far downstairs on the upstairs-downstairs totem pole that she lives on the fringe of a ruined plantation in a two-room shack.

Roxie lives alone, with memories of what her Mama taught her in the first 50 years of her life. What Mama taught was first the Bible, and second the book of experience. Avoid people with "mean tricks." Let the menfolks start the talking. Put something aside for a rainy day.

Roxie owns seven cows, has a dollar bill and some loose change in a dresser drawer. "Money draws money," Mama said. But this above all, "Let not your heart be troubled."

Roxie has never married — she was too busy taking care of Mama — is childless though she loves children and sublimates her strong maternal feelings by looking out for every waif, stray, outcast and vagabond that falls to her human lot.

Roxie — the eternal servant to servants. Nothing makes her happier than to see one of earth's downtrodden sitting in her rocking chair "soaking up the peace," or resting on her "gallery," watching "lightning bugs for an hour to blot out daytime sights."

Her "mystic adventures" take Roxie in and out of a number of houses, even a "nerve hospital." She finds it "the same . . . everywhere I go — people get to liking me more than they like each other. . . . Sometimes people get to liking me so much I have to cure them of it." Most readers won't want to be cured of liking Roxie, a woman with a mind and an idiom of her own.

In a collection of sketches that first appeared in "The New Yorker," Berry Morgan presents a cumulative composite of a vanishing world, its folkways, its folklore, its folk.

Yes, the Old South exploited its blacks, paid them far too little for far too much, treated them at times shamelessly. But yes, it also protected them, sometimes, as in the deus ex machina final sketch, even rescued them from troubles beyond their depth.

Through the persona of Roxie, Ms. Morgan, a Mississippian and in 1966 a winner of a Houghton Mifflin Literary Fellowship, explores with gently comic insight the subterranean lives of cottonpickers, gulley-tenders, farm-sitters, hewers of wood and drawers of water. Berry Morgan knows Faulkner territory and Eudora Welty land down to the last scraping of hogback and grits. Black or white, her people are in the American grain and too good to miss.

Roxie Stoner is a chip off the oldest block, the fundamental rock and foundation stone of which the world is built; self-forgetfulness in the service of others. Service, or love, patient, uncomplaining, all-suffering. And if Roxie is "taken in" (exploited) by her community, she is also "taken in" (embraced) by it. If her heart of gold is a lump almost too big to swallow, it is also a lump as large as a legend.

Victor Howes is a poet and professor of English.

Biographical dictionary

Webster's American Biographies (Springfield, Mass.: G. and C. Merriam Co., $15) contains background information on over 3000 prominent Americans, past and present, from abolitionists to zoologists, and includes athletes, entertainers, politicians, scientists.

The Geographical and Careers and Professions Indices in the back provide a useful cross-reference.

In addition to basic biographical facts, this volume suggests the social or historical significance of its subjects.

V.A.R.

Book briefings

Asia

China Perceived, by John K. Fairbank. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $6.95.

When John King Fairbank, that donnish Harvard professor of dry humor and deceptively quiet mien, mounts the rostrum any serious student of China listens. And when he comes out with a new book anyone who seeks to understand that country reads it.

Although his latest volume is primarily a collection of previously published essays and lectures, it is "must" reading for the expert and well worthwhile for the general reader.

Professor Fairbank is America's leading China scholar and perhaps his strength is the totality of his approach to Chinese culture and history. Thus when many of us are galvanized by the day-to-day ups and downs of political life in Peking, he sets them within the perspective of thousands of years of history.

This is not to suggest that he dismisses the Communist regime that has ruled China since 1949, and to which he has been generally cordial. But when most Americans were hysterical in their anti-Chinese frenzy, Professor Fairbank kept his cool. And now that most Americans seem to have undergone an emotional flip-flop, and when even President Ford exhorts his citizens to follow certain aspects of the Chinese example, he, one suspects, remains as clinically detached. Perspective is John King Fairbank's forte.

This does not mean, of course, that one must agree with everything he says in this latest volume which looks at China's history, its involvement with the United States, and the permutations in its foreign policy.

Some readers will find particularly controversial his comments on the Vietnam war, which he dismisses as the last gasp of American "gunboat diplomacy."

Few will quarrel these days with allegations of American ineptness in Vietnam, or of American ignorance. But to suggest that the only true nationalists in Vietnam are to be found in the ranks of the Communist North, or that as a result of its Vietnam venture, the United States "can hardly seem trustworthy for the future" seems an over-simplification of an immensely complex tragedy.

Happily there can be no disagreement with Professor Fairbank's demand for greater American scholarship in Asian affairs, which is the theme threaded through his latest book.

— John Hughes

Biography

On Wings of Song, A Biography of Felix Mendelssohn, by Wilfrid Blunt. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $17.50.

At last the true historical status of Felix Mendelssohn has been established. Instead of a wealthy, spoiled darling who happened to be a composer, he is now revealed as a superlative composer who happened to be wealthy and possessed of qualities which endeared him to many, from his family circle to the Queen of Victorian England herself.

Two outstanding biographies — Herbert Kupferberg's highly readable "The Mendelssohns," which carefully explored his family antecedents, and George Marek's slick and footnote-worthy "Gentle Genius," have preceded this new entry by Wilfrid Blunt, a British art master who had ideas of a singing career, but shelved them to return to the art world as a gallery curator in Surrey.

Connoisseurs of the brush and pen have every reason to be intrigued by Mendelssohn's talents as an artist — a Swiss mountain sketch by him, with a portrait superimposed, serves as the handsome jacket cover for "On Wings of Song." But it is not this single aspect of his many-faceted genius that concerns Mr. Blunt exclusively.

Mr. Blunt has assembled an engaging collection of biographical facts which read with the chatty ease of fiction, and illustrated them appropriately by using his practiced artistic eye. Besides many of the composer's own paintings and drawings, he has filled the book with 31 beautifully reproduced color plates of contemporary personages and scenes (including Mendelssohn's watercolor of his Leipzig home, the Gewandhaus, and a view of Durham Cathedral), and innumerable black and white sketches of his friends and his times.

Like the volatile Felix himself, his life history runs a serene and successful course almost to its end. When he died in 1847, Queen Victoria wrote in her diary, "To feel, when one is playing his beautiful music, that he is no more, seems incomprehensible!"

And in the short Epilogue with which Mr. Blunt ends his book, the beginnings of the sad events which led to the persecution and discrediting of Jewish musicians, past and present, is described. Now, Mr. Blunt's biography of Mendelssohn, among others, is helping to correct and reverse this trend.

Louis Snyder

Theater

The World of Musical Comedy, by Stanley Green. New York and South Brunswick (N.J.): A. S. Barnes and Co., Inc. $17.50. London: Thomas Yoseloff Ltd.

Here is the "third, revised and enlarged" edition of a rich, readable, expertly informed, copiously illustrated, and altogether invaluable work on the American musical.

"The World of Musical Comedy" pays due attention to the indispensable assists of such backstage collaborators as directors, choreographers, designers, and the ever more important librettists. The author observes that "no show can succeed today on the quality of its music and lyrics alone." Yet not surprisingly, the world of musical comedy is the world of its composers and lyricists.

In chronological fashion, Mr. Green summarizes the careers and handiwork of more than 50 music men and women. The procession runs from Herbert, Cohan, Friml, and Harbach to Bernstein, Sondheim, Jerry Herman, Kander and Ebb. Romberg, Kern, Berlin, the Gershwins, Porter, Youmans, Rodgers, Hart, Hammerstein, Weill, Lerner and Loewe, Loesser, Styne, Comden and Green, Arlen, Harburg — to name a few — are among the great and near-great present and accounted for.

Mr. Green enlivens his chronicle with fascinating incidental details. Cohan could play only on the black keys, Berlin plays in the key of F. Fritzi Scheff resisted singing "Kiss Me Again" (for vocal reasons); Mary Martin heard five songs from "My Fair Lady" and didn't like any of them!

With up to 60 musicals, Sigmund Romberg was the champ of output. At no time during the decade of the '20's did the number of Broadway musicals drop below 37 per season.

When Cole Porter was once asked to name the most profound change in musical comedy in 40 years, he replied: "Rodgers and Hammerstein." In his own characteristically direct way, Hammerstein wrote (in Variety) that it was "nonsense to say what a musical should or should not be. It should be anything it wants to be, and if you don't like it you don't have to go. There is only one absolutely indispensable element that a musical must have. It must have music. And there is only one thing that it has to be — it has to be good."

— John Beaufort

AUTOPSY ON PEOPLE'S WAR CHALMERS JOHNSON

WHO won in Vietnam? An experienced observer of Asia and revolutionary movements offers a post-Vietnam assessment of the revolutionary strategy known as people's war:

"One of the most important political books of the year." —The Christian Science Monitor

"A gem of a book. . . . Urbane and intelligent." —Foreign Affairs

Impressive as a reading of how foreign policy develops from domestic necessity." —Kirkus Reviews

A Quantum Book
At bookstores everywhere.
cloth $5.75; paper $2.25

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS
Berkeley · Los Angeles · New York

Two beloved authors with two national bestsellers!

DOROTHY EDEN The Millionaire's Daughter

"Romantic fiction at its best." —Fort Wayne Journal Gazette. "Good reading, good writing and vastly entertaining." —Publishers Weekly. $8.95

Elizabeth Goudge

THE JOY OF THE SNOW

"A distinctly unusual autobiography." —Cleveland Plain-Dealer. "A delightful account." —Publishers Weekly. $8.95

At all bookstores
COWARD, McCANN & GEOGHEGAN

For all the other countries of the world, nothing has changed.

KISSINGER
MARVIN KALB and BERNARD KALB

No matter who occupies the White House, it has become clear that Henry Kissinger is still "indispensable." But just who is this German immigrant who has become the most celebrated diplomat of our time? As the diplomatic and Far Eastern correspondents of CBS News, Marvin and Bernard Kalb have seen the public — and the private — Kissinger as few other men have. KISSINGER is their lively, shrewdly incisive portrait of "the Secretary of the World."

"This is *the* major study and biography, and will probably remain so until Mr. Kissinger writes his own." —Eliot Fremont-Smith, *New York* Magazine

A Selection of the Book-of-the-Month Club
Illustrated with photographs. $12.50 at all bookstores

Little, Brown and Company

THE ONE VOLUME BIBLE COMMENTARY
EDITED BY
THE REV J R DUMMELOW, MA
is once again available in Britain and Europe.

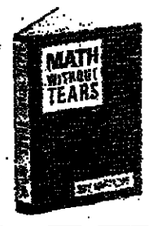
The most extensively used Bible commentary

1088pp hardback UK price, £3.95

copies now available by return of post from
THE ART STORE,
18 Main Street, Kirkby Lonsdale,
Westmorland tel. 0468 71603

Published by
COLLIER MACMILLAN PUBLISHERS,
35 Red Lion Square
London WC1R 4SG

MATH WITHOUT TEARS



In lively non-technical language Mr. Hartkopf gives a basic understanding of many of the everyday applications of mathematics.

Emphasizing the practical aspects of math, the author avoids mathematical terms and jargon and takes the reader from simple counting to trigonometry and calculus. MATH WITHOUT TEARS is written with a light touch and is filled with interesting anecdotes, spiced with humor. Learn math in the comfort of your own home at minimum cost. 10 day money back guarantee.

Order now—Only $8.95 plus 50c handling.
Math Without Tears by Roy Hartkopf
Emerson Books, Inc., Dept 809A, Buchanan, New York 10511

"If any book published this year turns out to be indispensable for understanding what's wrong with the system, it will be Len Downie's perfect wrap-up of urban mismanagement and real estate profiteering." —Washington Post Book World

Mortgage on America

The real cost of real estate speculation

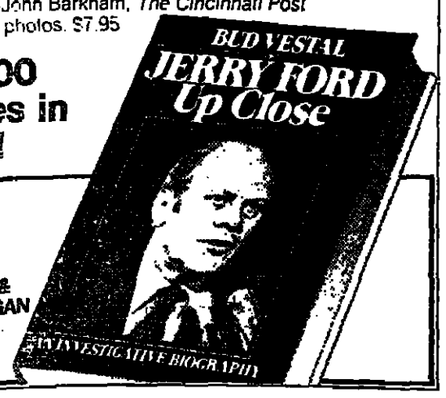
Leonard Downie, Jr.

$7.95 PRAEGER

The first biography of our thirty-eighth President.

"Americans will read this with considerable interest... A useful compilation of facts on Ford's life and political career" —John Barkham, *The Cincinnati Post*
Illus. with photos. $7.95

35,000 copies in print!



COWARD, McCANN & GEOGHEGAN

arts/entertainment

By Edward Pieratt, staff photographer

Jodie at home . . .

New season's child star

Jodie Foster ('almost 12') will debut in ABC's 'Paper Moon'

By Arthur Unger

Jodie Foster will be 12 years old in a couple of months and occasionally she acts her age. Usually, though, she is an amazingly mature little person, responding to questions like an adult, only now and then allowing her infectious giggle to creep into the conversation or making a remark which clearly identifies her as still a child despite her debut Thursday on "Paper Moon" (ABC, 8:30-9 p.m., check local listings).

Television

Example: Jodie attends the Lycee Francaise where she has learned to speak French fluently. How does she plan to use it?

"Well, it's neat to be able to tell secrets to my friends in a language nobody else understands." But do her friends understand? "No, but they can fake it."

Jodie has four ambitions: "I want to be President of the United States. I want to go on the stage. I want to go to Rome. And I want to get a hamster." According to Jodie's mother, the hamster ambition may be the most difficult to attain.

What roles would Jodie like to try onstage? "Portia in the 'Merchant of Venice.' She's a lawyer and I want to be a lawyer, too, before I get to be president." Juliet? "I hate gooey parts. I did a 'Love Story' last year. Ugh, kissing!"

Jodie looks forward to growing up and living on her own — she now lives with her mother, two older sisters and a 17-year-old brother in a house in California. Her brother, Buddy, was one of the regulars on "Mayberry, R.F.D." "It'd be neat to have my own apartment — but I don't know how I'd ever do my taxes."

In the show, Jodie plays a girl who may or may not have found her long lost father. They join forces, in any event, and form a "con" team, resorting to flim-flam to maintain themselves in the Midwest of the 1930's. The whole series was shot on location, mostly in Kansas.

Works hard

According to Mrs. Foster, separated from Jodie's father soon after she was born, when Jodie is on location she works very hard — up at 5 a.m. for a 7:30 call, makeup, wardrobe, interviews, etc. Three hours per day must be set aside for tutoring, by law. So, it is four working hours, three school hours and one hour for lunch.

Mrs. Foster, who once worked as a movie publicist, has been handling the career of both Jodie and her brother Buddy. He is taking a break *from acting, since he is now 17* and still subject to child labor laws which encourage many producers to hire over-18 year olds who look younger. Buddy has let his hair grow long and goes to Hawaii for the surfing when he is not working in a gas station, waiting to grow older. Jodie recently played the park of Becky Thatcher in the movie "Tom Sawyer."

"I'm Jodie's manager," says her mother, "and I negotiate all her contracts. The law insists that I be on the set, too. I like it. I like just about everybody I've ever met in this industry.

"And I don't feel that Jodie has missed anything in her childhood. She does everything — goes to school, camp, travels to Europe, gets along with other children.

"It's a very lucrative business. Don't forget I have had four children to bring up, to support and educate. The two careers — Buddy's and Jodie's — have enabled me to spend more time with all the children because I haven't had to work in a department store and come home exhausted. I have been able to maintain the same standard of living we had when the marriage broke up. All of my children were educated in fine schools. And money is put away in a trust fund so there'll be a nest egg when the kids are of age."

Mother has the car

What's the mother-daughter relationship like? "We fight a lot," Jodie confides, "just like friends. Most of the time she wants to go to foreign *movies and I want Walt Disney. She* always wins because she's got the car." They both laugh.

"I have lots of hobbies," Jodie says. "I like skiing and swimming and basketball and tennis. I studied karate for two years." Has she ever had to use it? "Well, once my brother told me to get out of his room and I threatened to give him a chop."

What does Jodie want that she does not already have? She has to think for a moment. "A new room. And a maid. I'm supposed to clean my own room — but it's never clean. Maybe a maid would do it for me. I'd like a butler, too — but, maybe not, because I like to open the door myself and see who's there. . . ."

Boys? Jodie has a crush on Robert Redford, just like every other girl. She's also quite taken with her co-star Chris Connelly, who has been teaching her to drive the Model A in the series. In the TV show, by the way, the girl is not allowed to smoke as she did in the movie version, which won an Oscar for Tatum O'Neil.

Jodie and her mother plan to spend another day in New York City before they head north to Canada. On the schedule for tonight is a performance of "Moon for the Misbegotten" a visit backstage with one of Jodie's idols, Colleen Dewhurst, and then a hot dog at Nathan's.

"Could we go for a ride in the subway, too?" Jodie asks hopefully. Then, sensing her mother's lack of enthusiasm, she retires to the window. Napoleon bounces up on the sofa beside her and they both look down into the park.

. . . and with Christopher Connelly in 'Paper Moon'

'Puccini spree' sparks New York City Opera

By Louis Snyder

New York

The New York City Opera, which began its fall season two weeks ago at Lincoln Center, was on a Puccini spree last weekend. In "La Boheme" on Saturday afternoon, it presented a Mimi of great promise in Catherine Malfitano, and on Sunday evening it unveiled a new production of "Manon Lescaut" which helped launch the company's first season 30 years ago. The Met's current production of this early Puccini success dates back to *1949*, so a contemporary look is somewhat overdue.

Music

Puccini, with the help of four librettists, made short work of the Abbe Prevost tale of the convent-bound country girl who runs off to Paris instead with a poor but smitten student, only to achieve shame and a bitter fate. This "Manon Lescaut," as opposed to the more plodding Massenet "Manon," moves forward with typical Puccinian compactness and brevity, up to an extended last scene between heroine and hero, on the plains of Louisiana, which, dramatically, betrays the composer as a theatrical novice. But musically, there is little cause for complaint. The score is full of melody no one else could have written.

Frank Corsaro, whose direction of new and standard operas for this company has ranged from the superb to the disastrous, has landed somewhere in between with "Manon Lescaut." Local color is flaunted rather busily in the opening inn-yard scene at Amiens, in the candy-box Parisian mansion of Act 2, and in the debarcation scene at Le Havre. But strangely enough, it is principally in the static final act, with a bleak set and a minimum of props, that Mr. Corsaro has managed best to infuse in the two principals — Maralin Niska (Manon) and Michele Molese (Des Grieux) — the stingency and pathos of their situation that had been missing previously during the evening. Both Miss Niska, hitherto a taut, brilliant-voiced, aggressive Manon, and Mr. Molese, suave of phrase but somewhat reserved as her impassioned lover, rose to the occasion in this almost unworkable scene of unrelieved anguish, hopelessness, and despair. It proved to be the audience's reward for some of the fluff and flamboyance that had preceded it.

Conductor Luigi Martelli had the tune-filled score well in hand, and while the overall success of "Manon Lescaut" relies on the appeal of leading soprano and tenor, it helps to have strong voices and characterizations in supporting roles. Neither David Holloway as Lescaut nor Antonio Barasorda, making his debut as Edmondo, quite measured up in these particulars, and Spiro Malas was sonorous but stolid as the roue Geronte. However, Jeanne Piland and John Lankston made something out of bits as a madrigal singer and a dancing master. Marcia Louis-Eck's settings and costumes complemented the Corsaro direction appropriately.

City Opera's "La Boheme" is not one of its newer productions, but being the breadwinner it is, this Puccinian masterpiece needs to be kept in constant good shape. And that was the way it appeared on Saturday afternoon, despite some occasionally ponderous tempos from Giuseppe Morelli, the conductor.

Making her New York debut with the company as Mimi (she had sung the role during City Opera's last visit to Los Angeles) was Catherine-Malfitano, whose operatic experience already includes appearances at the Holland and Central City Festivals, and with companies in Santa Fe, Washington, Houston, and Portland. In her 20's, she has a large voice of *lovely quality, which she controls* with intelligence and musicianship. Hers is a charmingly engaging figure on the stage. Some mannerisms of head and hands as she sings will undoubtedly disappear with experience. It was a deeply felt portrayal, knowingly projected, and marked Miss Malfitano as a talent and personality from whom much should be forthcoming.

The debutante was also fortunate to have a well-practiced cast to support her. Tullio Pane as Rodolfo, Thomas Jamerson as Marcello, Willard White as Colline, Robert Paul as Schaunard, and Noelle Rogers, as a very glamorous Musetta, brought to the timeless story and score a spontaneity of action and vocal expertise that was equally matched. Smaller roles were capably filled, the Lloyd Evans sets and costumes looked pleasantly atmospheric, and stage director Steve Presnell has managed to maintain a flow of action, sprinkled with inventive touches, that ranks this well above a conventional repertory "Boheme."

Next performance of "Manon Lescaut" will be on the afternoon of Sept. 14, and of "La Boheme" on the evening of the 21st, with most of the same singers. "Madama Butterfly" joins the Puccini parade at the New York State Theater tomorrow night (Sept. 12).

Broadway's 'best season in years' on way?

By John Beaufort

New York

"It's going to be the best season in several years."

Coming from one of Broadway's more discerning sky watchers, the forecast is enough to stir hopes and raise expectations. Granted that September hopes and expectations have a way of withering like autumn leaves. Yet *the prospects are undeniably* bright with promise.

Theater

Between now and the year's end, for instance, the parade of stars will include Angela Lansbury, Robert Preston, Sandy Dennis, Richard Kiley, Rex Harrison, Julie Harris, Ruth Gordon, Sam Levene, Geraldine Page, Larry Blyden, Ben Gazzara, Alice Faye, John Payne, Peter Ustinov, Donald Sinden, and Estelle Parsons. Along with a scattering of new works, the accent will be on the tried, the true, and the British.

"Since a season without Neil Simon would be virtually unthinkable, it is reassuring to report that Broadway's most reliable playwright will be represented by a new farce, entitled "God's Favorite," it will star Vincent Gardenia, with Michael Bennett directing."

Names don't make hits. And ticket buyers are no longer willing to pay Broadway prices for mere star gazing. But there is nothing wrong per se with the dazzle of a theater marquee whose bright lights proclaim the glamorous talents waiting to please.

As usual, the British are providing theatrical substance and, in one instance, what Dion Boucicault foresightedly called "London Assurance" to the scene. Mr. Sinden will be on hand to demonstrate for New Yorkers the grand manner that captivated London audiences in the Royal Shakespeare Company revival of the comedy of love and intrigue.

Among other imports which have already proved their popularity with British audiences will be Alan Ayckbourn's "Absurd Person Singular," Peter Shaffer's "Equus," Terence Rattigan's "In Praise of Love," Roy Dotrice's one-man "Brief Lives," the Anglo-Italian "Saturday Sunday Monday," and Peter Nichols's "The National Health." "Who's Who in Hell," on the other hand, is a brand new Ustinov fantasy, which takes place in purgatory and opens in New Haven.

With "The National Health," the British share honors with the indispensable American institutional theater. Mr. Nichols's sardonically clinical satire is being done at the Circle in the Square Joseph E. Levine by New Haven's Long Wharf Theater, the folks who won prizes two seasons ago with David Storey's slice-of-gore-and-glory, "The Changing Room." "Another Connecticut company, the American Shakespeare Theater, will bring the recent Stratford production of Tennessee William's Cat on a Hot Tin Roof to the ANTA Theater."

The New Phoenix Repertory opens its season with Mary Ure and John McMartin in Congreve's "Love for Love," to be followed later on by Pirandello's "The Rules of the Game," with the same two players heading the cast. According to present plans, Michael Moriarity will act Richard III for the New York Shakespeare Festival at Mitzi E. Newhouse. The festival will inaugurate its season at the upstairs Vivian Beaumont with Joseph Papp's production of "Mert and Phil," by Anne Burr, starring Estelle Parsons.

Having survived a financial crisis, the Circle Levine will launch its first original production of the season with a musical adaptation of Thomas Wolfe's "Look Homeward Angel" as adapted by Ketti Frings.

Old musical comedies outnumber new ones in the early part of 1974-75. Miss Lansbury leads off on Sept. 23 with the season's first big musical, "Gypsy," the Laurents-Styne-Sondheim 1959 hit which starred Ethel Merman as Gypsy Rose Lee's unconquerable mama. Miss Lansbury brings her Rose to Broadway via a London triumph and a North American tour.

Three other big musicals are scheduled to arrive between now and Christmas. The first is "Mack and Mabel," with Michael Stewart and Jerry Herman setting the early silent screen to libretto and song; Gower Champion directs and choreographs, and the cast is headed by Robert Preston (Mack Sennett) and Bernadette Peters (Mabel Normand). "Good News," a slight updating of the 1920's musical hit, stars Miss Faye and Mr. Payne, with Abe Burrows in charge. Just before Christmas, Godfrey Cambridge is due in town with an all-black musical version of "The Wizard of Oz." Entitled "The Wiz," it was written by William F. Brown and Charlie Smalls, with direction by Gilbert Moses and choreography by George Faison.

A preview list of Broadway's (changeable) lineup

Sept. 23 — "Gypsy," starring Angela Lansbury. Winter Garden.

Sept. 24 — "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof." By Tennessee Williams, with the American Shakespeare Theater cast headed by Elizabeth Ashley and Keir Dullea, directed by Michael Kahn. ANTA.

Sept. 27 — "Scapino," starring Jim Dale. Ambassador.

Oct. 2 — "Medea and Jason," Eugenie Leontovich's adaptation of the Robinson Jeffers version of Euripides. Little.

Oct. 3 — "Brief Lives," starring Roy Dotrice in his one-man show based on John Aubrey's writings. Golden.

Oct. 6 — "Mack and Mabel," by *Michael Stewart and Jerry Herman*, starring Robert Preston and Bernadette Peters, directed and choreographed by Gower Champion. Majestic.

Oct. 7 — "The Wager," by Mark ("Red Ryder") Medoff, directed by Anthony Perkins. Eastside.

Oct. 8 — "Absurd Person Singular," by Alan Ayckbourn, starring Sandy Dennis, Richard Kiley, Geraldine Page, Larry Blyden, Carole Shelley, and Tony Roberts. Music Box.

Oct. 10 — "The National Health," by Peter Nichols, directed by Arvin Brown. Circle-Levine.

Oct. 15 — "Hughie," by Eugene O'Neill, starring Ben Gazzara, directed by Martin Fried. Booth.

Oct. 16 — "The Big Winner," by Sholom Aleichem, with David Opatashu as director-star. Eden.

Oct. 16 — "Tubstrip," by A. J. Kronengold, directed by Doug Richards.

Oct. 17 — "Dreyfus in Rehearsal," by Jean-Claude Grumberg, starring Ruth Gordon and Sam Levene, directed by Garson Kanin. Ethel Barrymore.

Oct. 20 — "*Richard III*," *starring* Michael Moriarity, directed by Mel Shapiro. Mitzi E. Newhouse.

Oct. 23 — "Hothouse," by Megan Terry, directed by Rae Allen. Chelsea Theater Center of Brooklyn.

Oct. 24 — "Equus," by Peter Shaffer, starring Anthony Hopkins and Peter Firth, directed by John Dexter. Plymouth.

Oct. 30 — "Mert and Phil," by Anne Burr, starring Estelle Parsons, directed by Joseph Papp. Beaumont.

October (date indefinite) — "Bullshot Crummond," a comedy by the company responsible for "El Grande de Coca Cola."

Nov. 11 — "Love for Love," with a Phoenix Repertory cast headed by Mary Ure and John McMartin, directed by Harold Prince. Helen Hayes.

Nov. 12 — "Sherlock Holmes," by William Gillette and Arthur Conan Doyle, the Royal Shakespeare Company production directed by Frank Dunlop, with John Wood and Philip Locke. Broadhurst.

Early November — "I Got a Song," a musical by E. Y. Harburg and Fred Saidy, with music by various composers.

Nov. 21 — "Saturday Sunday Monday," adapted by Keith Waterhouse and Willis Hall from the Italian of Eduardo de Filippo, directed by Franco Zeffirelli.

Late November — "Santa Anita — 42," by Allan Knee, directed by Steve Robman.

Dec. 3 — "Who's Who in Hell," by Peter Ustinov and starring the author. Directed by Ellis Rabb. Lunt-Fontanne.

Dec. 4 — "London Assurance," the Dion Boucicault comedy as adapted and directed by Ronald Eyre, starring Donald Sinden.

Dec. 10 — "In Praise of Love," by Terrence Rattigan, starring Rex Harrison and Julie Harris, directed by Fred Coe. Morosco.

Dec. 11 — "God's Favorite," by Neil Simon Starring Vincent Gardenia directed by Michael Bennett. Eugene O'Neill.

Dec. 12 — "The Rules of the Game," by Luigi Pirandello, with Miss Ure and Mr. McMartin, directed by Stephen Porter. Helen Hayes.

Dec. 17 — "The Wiz," a new musical adapted from "The Wizard of Oz" by William F. Brown and Charlie Smalls, with Godfrey Cambridge and an all-black cast directed by Gilbert Moses. Winter Garden.

Dec. 19 — "Look Homeward Angel," a new musical (based on Ketti Frings's adaptation of the Thomas Wolfe novel), with music by Gary Geld and lyrics by Peter Udell, directed by Theodore Mann. Circle-Levine.

هكذا من الأصل

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Home Forum®

Wednesday, September 11, 1974

Frontispiece to a Victorian volume of Shakespeare's work

Alas, poor Will

Before my sixth year "when I was green in judgment," I was on a parent-controlled diet of Shakespearean phrases which were the stuff and substance of conversation at our house. My father believed that a child from infancy should hear the melodies of Shakespeare. Until I was six I had never heard of The Brothers Grimm or Mother Goose.

We lived in a secluded rural district, but a tide in my affairs came when my music teacher gave a party. We played a Mother Goose "Whodunit?" with such questions as "Who was the kiss snatcher?" "Who was the plum puller?" I had never heard of "Georgie Porgie" or "Little Jack Horner," but I was enchanted to hear the other children recite the charming jingles as easily as I could reel off Shakespeare. I was broken-hearted, though, because Mother Goose and her family were strangers to me.

When I reached home I rushed to my mother, sobbing, and told her the story. Father replied,

"Give sorrow words, the grief that does not speak,
Whispers the o'erfraught heart and bids it break."

Then I really whooped it up!

My brother and our hired girl, Mandy, entered the scene. Mandy had been "drowned and soaked" in Shakespeariana, too.

Mother, her voice no longer "soft, gentle, and low," shouted, " 'Lord, what fools these mortals be!' " "Swifter than arrow from the Tartar's bow" she opened our mail-order catalogs and began orders for children's books.

" 'I would the gods had made thee poetical,' " cried my father. She retorted loudly, " 'I'll rant as well as thou.' "

" 'Lay on, MacDuff,' " cheered Mandy.

My brother shrieked pleasantly, " 'Ingratitude, thou marble-hearted fiend!' "

Father cried, " 'How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child.' "

" 'Lend me your ears,' " commanded Mother, and she had the last words, "We are here to bury Shakespeare, not to praise him."

Later at college I could say of Shakespeare, " 'I dote on his very absence.' "

However, when a sophomore, just for fun and Father, I took a Shakespeare course with a Shakespearean scholar of the first water. One day he compared Shakespeare to writers from Homer to Goethe, declaring the Bard was all these and more. He asked if we could think of any author's lines that compared with Shakespeare's.

It took courage to say yes. I said I thought Ben Jonson's poem, "Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes" was as beautiful as any writing this side of heaven. The professor said, "It's too bad you weren't introduced to Shakespeare earlier." I had "neither wit, nor words, nor worth, action, nor utterance, nor the power of speech" to reply.

After we read Hamlet's thought-entangled soliloquy, the professor asked us to grade the author and to comment. I gave Mr. S. a C-. " 'To be or not to be' is confusing," I said, "and I think the whole play is full of absurdities."

"I think the master will survive this storm as he has others," said my professor.

After college I married a chemistry professor. I couldn't have done better Shakespearewise. Once my brother and his wife took us to see "Romeo and Juliet." After the thunderous applause I was horrified to hear my husband cry, "Author! Author!"

"If Touchstone is through clowning, let's go," said my brother.

My husband insists that although he thought Shakespeare was dead, he wasn't certain. "Why, on his 400th birthday your brother declared, 'How can anyone who writes with his miraculousness be dead?' Who was I to argue?"

Later my family gave me a beautiful cupboard for our collection of prized books for children and juvenile figurines. But before we moved the Lilliputians and their representative books into the cupboard, my brother arrived. He had learned about the cupboard and came to persuade me to put Shakespeariana in it.

I shook my head, though "touched to the quick" by his sad face. Then he whisked from hiding his priceless D'Avenant bust of the Bard and presented it to me. I couldn't resist. I placed the bust on the top shelf. Shakespeare and my brother won the day.

"If people studied Shakespeare," declared my brother, "the world wouldn't need psychiatrists."

Hearing that, I brightened, and repeated some words from Shakespeare I had heard, with deaf ears, all my life: " 'There is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so.' Why, that's 'as true as truth,' " I cried.

Louisa Velnett Palmer

The Monitor's daily religious article

To be spiritual-minded

Have you ever met someone whose presence radiates gracious dedication to a high ideal, and felt inspired to emulate him but, on turning to your own familiar world, found that the spark of inspiration has flickered out, leaving you wondering, "What does he have that I haven't got?"

Christian Science explains that the ingredient that infuses human character with inner light is spiritual-mindedness, that is, the ability to perceive and base one's thoughts and acts in some measure on spiritual qualities rather than on materiality.

The Bible indicates that spiritual-mindedness transforms what may seem to be mere existing into vibrant living. It declares (Romans 8:6), "To be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace."

Christian Science shows that carnal-mindedness, the belief that existence is wholly or partly physical and that man is therefore separated from God, is in fact a dream or illusion, without substance, law, or intelligence, in which man is condemned to be the helpless pawn of chance and affliction.

Spiritual-mindedness, on the other hand, brings "life and peace" because it is perceptive of, and responsive to, God, omnipresent divine Spirit, or Love, and His all-embracing power.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 548), "Earth has little light or joy for mortals before Life is spiritually learned."

Perhaps one feels that a consideration of spiritual things is irrelevant to present-day needs, or that it is better to keep one's feet on the ground. Indeed, to human sense, spirituality may appear unnecessary, since from a material viewpoint it cannot be truly understood. The Apostle Paul wrote (I Corinthians 2:14): "The natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God: for they are foolishness unto him: neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned."

None could have been more "natural" than the plain fishermen who became Christ Jesus' disciples. Yet they were evidently attracted by the inner radiance of Jesus' character, the "life and peace" *of his spiritual-mindedness*, his clear perception of God, omnipresent Spirit, Love — and the mighty healing works wrought through the Master's clear-sightedness.

Jesus taught his followers how to emulate him by learning to express such God-derived qualities as humility, wisdom, compassion, and unselfed love. These and other qualities emanate from our divine source, infinite Love, and they lay the foundation for increasing spirituality in our lives. Spirituality gives us an ability to think more spiritually, to live a more vital, abundant life, and to respond more willingly to the ever-present power of Love. We may not always be aware of it but we will begin to radiate an inner light of peace, joy, and power, even the impersonal saving power of the Christ, Truth, which inspires, uplifts, and heals. In Science and Health we read (p. 128): "A knowledge of the Science of being develops the latent abilities and possibilities of man. It extends the atmosphere of thought, giving mortals access to broader and higher realms. It raises the thinker into his native air of insight and perspicacity."

[Elsewhere on the page may be found a translation of this article in Spanish. Usually once a week an article on Christian Science appears in a Spanish translation.]

[This is a Spanish translation of today's religious article]

Traducción del artículo religioso publicado en inglés en esta página
[Generalmente aparece un artículo sobre Ciencia Cristiana traducido al español una vez a la semana]

El ocuparse del Espíritu

¿Se ha encontrado usted alguna vez con alguien cuya presencia irradia una bondadosa dedicación a un ideal elevado, y se ha sentido inspirado a seguir su ejemplo pero al volver a su propio mundo familiar, se ha dado cuenta de que la chispa de inspiración se ha apagado dejándolo asombrado con la pregunta: "¿Qué tiene él que yo no posea?"

La Ciencia Cristiana* explica que el ingrediente que imbuye el carácter humano con la luz interior es el ánimo espiritual, es decir, la habilidad de percibir y basar en cierta medida, nuestros pensamientos y acciones en cualidades espirituales más bien que en la materialidad.

La Biblia indica que el ánimo espiritual transforma en una vida vibrante lo que pudiera parecer una mera existencia. Declara que "El ocuparse de la carne es muerte, pero el ocuparse del Espíritu es vida y paz" (Romanos 8:6).

La Ciencia Cristiana muestra que el ánimo carnal, la creencia de que la existencia es parcial o totalmente física y que el hombre está, por tanto, separado de Dios, es, en verdad, sueño o ilusión, sin substancia, ley, o inteligencia, en el cual el hombre está condenado a ser una desamparada víctima del azar y de la aflicción.

El ocuparse del Espíritu, por otra parte, trae "vida y paz" porque significa percibir y obedecer a Dios, Espíritu divino y omnipresente, o Amor, y a Su poder omnímodo.

Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, escribe en *Ciencia y Salud con Clave de las Escrituras* (pág. 548): "La tierra tiene poca luz o gozo para los mortales antes de que la Vida se comprenda espiritualmente".

Es posible que alguien piense que el ocuparse de las cosas espirituales corresponda a las necesidades de nuestra vida actual, o que es mejor tener los pies sobre la tierra. Por cierto que para el sentido humano, la espiritualidad puede parecer innecesaria, ya que desde un punto de vista material no puede comprenderse cabalmente. El Apóstol Pablo escribió: "El hombre natural no percibe las cosas que son del Espíritu de Dios, porque para él son locura, y no las puede entender, porque se han de discernir espiritualmente" (1 Corintios 2:14).

Nadie pudo haber sido más "natural" que los sencillos pescadores que se convirtieron en discípulos de Jesús. Sin embargo, evidentemente fueron atraídos por la luz interior del carácter de Jesús, la "vida y paz" de su ánimo espiritual, su clara percepción de Dios, Espíritu omnipresente o Amor, — y por las obras poderosas de curaciones efectuadas mediante la clara visión del Maestro.

Jesús enseñó a sus discípulos a seguir su ejemplo para que expresaran cualidades derivadas de Dios, tales como la humildad, la sabiduría, la compasión, y el amor desinteresado. Éstas y otras cualidades emanan de nuestra fuente divina, el Amor infinito, y establecen el fundamento para aumentar nuestra espiritualidad lo que nos da la habilidad de pensar más espiritualmente, para vivir una existencia más vital y para responder con un deseo mayor al poder omnipresente del Amor. Es posible que no siempre nos demos cuenta de ello, pero empezaremos a irradiar una luz interior de paz, alegría y poder, es decir, el poder impersonal y salvador del Cristo, la Verdad, que inspira, eleva y sana. En *Ciencia y Salud*, pág. 128, leemos: "Un conocimiento de la Ciencia del ser desarrolla las capacidades y posibilidades latentes del hombre. Extiende la atmósfera del pensamiento dándoles a los mortales acceso a regiones más amplias y más altas. Eleva al pensador a su ambiente natural de discernimiento y perspicacia".

*Christian Science: pronunciado Crischan Sáiens.

La traducción al español del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana, *Ciencia y Salud con Clave de las Escrituras* por Mary Baker Eddy, con el texto en inglés en página opuesta, puede obtenerse en las Salas de Lectura de la Ciencia Cristiana o pedirse directamente a Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Información respecto a la demás literatura en español de la Ciencia Cristiana puede solicitarse a The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Daily Bible verse

I reckon that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us. — Rom. 8:18

The healing touch of God's love

In the Bible God promises, "I will restore health unto thee, and I will heal thee of thy wounds."

Are you longing for a greater assurance of God's healing care? Perhaps a fuller and deeper understanding of God may be required of you. A book that can help you is Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy. This is a book that brings to light God's ever-present goodness, His power and His love.

Science and Health speaks of God's steadfastness and His law of healing through prayer. It can show you how a change in your concept of God and man can bring healing and regeneration in your life. It will show you how the Bible's promises are fulfilled.

You can have a paperback copy of this book by sending 96p with this coupon

Miss Frances C. Carlson,
Publisher's Agent
4-5 Grosvenor Place, 8th Floor,
London S.W.1.

Please send me a paperback copy of Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures: (L)

Name _____

Address _____

_____

County _____

Postal Code _____

☐ My cheque for 96p enclosed as payment in full.

... any other name!

Shakespeare: "What's in a name? A rose by . . . ."

David Pears, Oxford philosophy tutor, interrupting on behalf of the Viennese philosopher, Ludwig Wittgenstein: "A name is an abstraction from a semantic fact. So when we think of it in isolation, we must take it together with its necessities of combination with other names. It is, therefore, a mistake to regard a name as something static. Its contribution to the kind of movement which a proposition makes is written into it from the beginning."

Shakespeare: "Will you repeat that, please?"

Carlyle Morgan

Victorian book illustration of "Romeo and Juliet"

One way of becoming a poet

The initial requirements are a typewriter and dozens of erasers, "the poet's best friend." Also lay in a stock of gummed paper, an invaluable aid to corrections — and of course carbon papers for those innumerable copies for long-suffering friends and relations.

You will naturally commence by putting the latter into the machine the wrong way round so that copies reproduce in reverse on the back of the previous page, and the whole thing will have to be torn up. But never mind; it's all good for trade which is far more important, these days, than your poem. (The writer knows whereof he writes. He practically started typing in the cradle, typing paper being renewed with nappies.)

Having got thus far, you can now sit down in your think chair and begin composing, an act which will be dogged by incessant interruptions. The baker will arrive and require to be paid last week's account and you can't think where you put your purse or wallet. Your youngest will burst in to demand drawing paper and when sternly reminded that it was given a wodge of your best typing paper only the previous evening, will wave the latter in front of you, covered in pictorial hieroglyphs which quite defeat you till it transpires that they are being presented upside down. Even this doesn't matter as all that is required are a few admiring clucks. And so it goes until, before you can say "Jack Robinson" — though why anyone should want to do so I can't think — it will be time for the mid-morning ritual of elevenses.

But, anyhow, poets never really compose. Most verses inveigle themselves into one's head in their own way and time, a few words or a line or two at a time. For the muses are tricksy folk and function at the most inconvenient and unexpected times, perhaps just as you're getting into a bath, or are engaged on some vitally important chore. Eventually, however, "a poem is born," confidently submitted to a publisher and promptly returned.

But don't take it too much to heart. A writer's first, enthusiastic view of his work is often misconceived. We are not all Longfellows or Housemans and even great writers have often to effect labored and patient alterations before their work is complete. It has been said that "genius is an infinite capacity for taking pains." Sooner or later, after such revision your poem will find its right place in the scheme of things, and that, gratifyingly, will be that.

Edgar Newgass

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Wednesday, September 11, 1974 — The Monitor's view — Opinion and commentary — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

CIA and Chile

Now the facts are coming to light. The Central Intelligence Agency was not the innocent bystander in Chile that the United States Government tried to imply it was at the time of the overthrow of Salvador Allende.

The CIA, it turns out, engaged for years in clandestine activities against the late Chilean President. CIA director William Colby acknowledged in secret testimony to the Congress that some $8 million had been authorized by a high-level intelligence committee headed by Henry Kissinger to "destabilize" Allende's Marxist government and bring about its downfall after 1970.

The disclosures are shocking and dictate the urgent need for a public scrutiny of national security policies, a reform of CIA functions, and a system of strict accountability for CIA actions. They also point again to the deception practiced by previous administrations.

The State Department sticks by its guns. It stated this week it backs the testimony of high officials who previously told Congress that the U.S. had not intervened in the domestic affairs of Chile after Allende's election.

Clearly the full story has yet to be told. In light of the developing dispute we favor full-scale public hearings into the CIA's role in Chile, as called for by Congressman Michael Harrington.

This is not the first time the CIA has been involved in questionable covert operations against foreign states. Its record includes the aborted Bay of Pigs invasion, the secret war in Laos, and efforts to overthrow governments in Iran and Guatemala. More recently, on the domestic front, it furnished the White House "plumbers" with technical aid and a psychiatric profile of Daniel Ellsberg — acts that violated its mandate.

The record is disturbing.

However distasteful, clandestine operations sometimes are necessary. If a foreign power, for instance, is engaged in activities in a country that could impair American interests, it stands to reason the U.S. must know what it is up to. But gathering information and exposing Communist subversion, say, are one thing. Attempts to undermine or overthrow legitimate governments are quite another.

A distressing aspect of all this is the double standard which the U.S. has set for its international conduct. It apparently is permissible for the CIA to maneuver against local governments which Washington does not like — this is deemed in the national interest. But when the U.S. declines to use its influence to dissuade repressive regimes from antidemocratic excesses — as in South Korea or Greece — this is justified as "noninterference" in another country's internal affairs.

If the CIA is permitted to abet the disintegration of constitutionally elected governments — however unpalatable their ideology — does not the U.S. lose its moral authority to condemn similar subversive action by a Communist power?

The Allende regime was hardly a model for Latin America. But the late President did carry on his Marxist experiment within the constitutional framework. If Washington chose not to render help — except to the Chilean military — that at least was an overt, if debatable, position.

But by colluding in the effort to undermine the Chilean Government by covert means, Washington has only helped destroy the credibility of the argument that Communists should participate in the democratic process rather than seek power through violent means.

Bipartisan economics

It is too early to say whether Mr. Ford's ability to end America's "slumpflation" — the two-headed economic dragon of inflation and flat growth — has been impaired by the Nixon pardon.

If last Thursday's Washington mini-summit of economists were held this week instead, much of the euphoric bloom would be off. The economists who spoke would still have represented the basic spectrum of viewpoints from liberal to conservative, and this would still have been a White House first. But they might have been more wary, less optimistic that the remarkable openness of the discussion might presage a detente among America's economic factions.

As it was, many of the participants, veterans of White House policymaking in earlier administrations, alluded to the political realities Mr. Ford faces. They proposed jobs programs for the unemployed and tax cuts for the lower and middle wage groups, to offset the price paid by these citizens under the current program of monetary, fiscal, and wage restraint. They proposed price controls in those industries where monopoly power exists. These proposals indicated the kind of pact, the tradeoffs between business and labor, Mr. Ford would have to propose to secure labor and Democratic support when he goes to Congress with his new legislative package after the first of the year.

Labor meets with Mr. Ford at the labor mini-summit today. Labor is expected to respond with a solid front to the President's call of last week for "willpower and individual sacrifice."

The issue of fairness, raised in terms of treatment before the law by the Nixon pardon, will perhaps gain added emphasis in terms of economic policy. As it is, the average worker's real income fell more than 5 percent last year and is still heading downward. Unemployment is expected to rise toward 7 percent next year.

These tight economic conditions for the average American family pose two threats to the kind of economics of restraint Mr. Ford and his advisers would like to practice. The first threat is psychological: the consumer may lose confidence in the dollar, stop saving, and buy goods fast to beat price hikes — following business's recent pattern in accumulating inventories.

The second threat is political: if the wage earner thinks he is being taken advantage of, the atmosphere for cooperation and mutual restraint will evaporate. It is partly for these reasons that recently departed White House economists such as George Shultz and Paul McCracken now support an easing of monetary policy and the readying of income maintenance relief for wage earners. The classic conservative anti-inflation remedy of tight money and budget-cutting could quickly boomerang into a demand for rigid wage and price controls.

The Democratic economists were aware Mr. Ford's chances for election in 1976 would be greatly enhanced if his new bipartisan economic approach works.

It will be a tough challenge. As Democrat Paul Samuelson noted, the price increases of the last year and a half are now evolving into wage demands. An attempt to bring inflation to its knees too fast would put the economy on its back.

The Nixon pardon has started up again the country's partisan voices, muted before by the first genial days of Mr. Ford's administration. Instead of being able to rely as heavily on atmospherics, Mr. Ford will now have to depend more on the hard terms of the contract he strikes among the various factions to get support for his economic package.

Congress up

As President Ford carried the White House on an initial wave of public approval, the added good news was that Congress was climbing back from the lows in public approval ratings it shared with Mr. Nixon. From Gallup's 30 percent approval rating in cruel April, Congress reached 48 percent in August after the well-received House Judiciary Committee impeachment debate. Americans clearly seem willing to put new faith in institutions that had disillusioned them. The task for Congress and Mr. Ford is to continue proving that such confidence is not misplaced.

America's Cup

The Christian Science Monitor

Point of view

Official papers: whose are they?

By Roscoe Drummond

Washington

The public papers of a public official transacting the public business belong to the government, not to the person.

There has never been any law to the contrary — just an accumulation of precedents going back to George Washington. These precedents permit federal officials, mostly presidents, to take their government papers with them on retirement, deciding who should read them and when, willing them to their family heirs who, later, sometimes sold them back to the government.

It just doesn't make sense. It ought to be brought to an end.

Richard Q. Vawter, spokesman for the General Services Administration which handles these matters, recently stated: "We consider every piece of paper accumulated in the White House during the Nixon administration to be Mr. Nixon's personal property."

This shows how dogmatic these encrusting precedents can make a government official even when these precedents are outside the law.

Some months ago Washington historian M. B. Schnapper made a well-publicized offer of $1,000 to anyone who could cite any law permitting official documents to be taken as personal property.

None claimed the reward — not even the General Services Administration.

Actually the precedent set by President Washington affirmed that his official papers belonged to the government. When he removed them to his home in Mt. Vernon in 1782 he said that he considered them "a species of public property, sacred in my hands."

But they didn't remain that way. He willed them to his nephew and his nephew willed them to his nephew who in the end sold them back to the government for $25,000.

Should the public have to buy back its own property? It has often been so in the past — and in the very recent past. Hubert Humphrey did it. Lyndon Johnson did it. Richard Nixon did it. Each thought that the government should pay to get his official papers because each took a substantial tax deduction in ceding them to the National Archives.

It just doesn't make sense. At the moment President Ford has decided that the White House should keep the Nixon tapes in the event that they might be sought by special prosecutor Jaworski in connection with the prosecution of pending cases. Earlier Mr. Nixon's former chief counsel, James St. Clair, had expressed the view that the White House tapes should be considered Mr. Nixon's property.

But the disposition of official papers and documents, brought into being in the conduct of official business, ought not to be left to shifting legal opinions and bad precedents.

Fortunately something is going to be done about it. The presidents of the American Historical Society and the Society of American Archivists and other scholars have petitioned Congress to pass legislation which would state explicitly that documents prepared at public expense "cannot be regarded as private property" nor "sold, concealed, or destroyed" by present or former public officials.

Congress will undoubtedly be responsive. Sen. Birch Bayh of Indiana is sponsoring legislation which would require that all elected officials turn over to the national archives "all papers and documents dealing with official business" within 180 days after leaving office.

When Congress gets down to dealing with this matter, hopefully early next year, it will be reasonable to restore the right of private individuals to claim tax deductions for the gift of private papers and works of art to museums, universities, and other recipients.

But we should end for all time the casual, careless, and at times profitable, appropriation of public papers by public officials.

Mirror of opinion

Nashville and other sounds

No, mama don't 'llow no piano-playing in here
But what do I care what she don't 'llow,
I play my piano anyhow . . .

This June, Tom T. Hall resigned from the Grand Ole Opry in Nashville, because he has taken to using a grand piano, a trumpet and a full set of drums, none of which is allowed at the Opry. No hard feelings, no pressure to change the rule. Hall just likes these instruments and wants to use them in his band.

Why not? Why should a full set of drums disqualify a band as "country" performers but not a thousand-dollar glitter shirt? A grand piano, but not a 50-grand fee?

Folk, blues, bluegrass, rock and pop are always changing, whether they go commercial and make it big or not. Likewise jazz. Likewise classical and "serious" modern.

Some churches allow only organ and vocal music, some only unaccompanied voice, some no music at all. The guitar mass in Catholic churches since Pope John's updating has vehement critics as well as defenders. The Psalmist sang, "Praise the Lord on the harp and on the psaltery" — but who has these instruments today?

The Metropolitan Opera Company performs mostly Italian, German and French grand operas in the original languages, and sticks to original languages even in the occasional comic opera where jokes depend on understanding the words. (Some operas are better if not understood.)

Many pop singers, even foreign ones, seem to feel obliged to sing in a U.S. Southern accent, like Nashville singers.

The Met scorns microphones and amplifiers, so Met singers have to be able to bellow. In Wagner they must bellow above the full orchestra, forte — and in Boris Godunov above the clanging of the bells of Moscow's 40 times 40 churches. Tschaikowsky wrote cannon fire into his 1812 Overture.

Grand Ole Opry admits amplifiers, but not full drum sets. Maybe that's smart. — **Des Moines Register**

Readers write

Amnesty, apples, Africa

To The Christian Science Monitor:

It is sad to see the Monitor consent to publish such an unloving letter as that of Ruth T. Lincoln relating to amnesty. While one understands the writer's compassion for the thousands who have suffered in this nation from wounds of this terrible war, one searches that letter in vain for any recognition of or compassion for the suffering of tens of thousands of innocent Southeast Asians caught up in this senseless tragedy. Certainly the fact that one cannot physically see the suffering caused by America's bombs should not limit one's ability to demonstrate compassion for the sufferers in Asia.

If more young men had had the courage (yes, Mrs. Lincoln, courage!) to say "no" when called on to slaughter their brothers overseas, even to risk the cross of a lengthy prison sentence or permanent exile, and the wrath of uncomprehending countrymen, then perhaps there would today be fewer young men in agony in Valley Forge Hospital.

Such "no"-saying is also a form of loving one's country. At Nuremberg we expected young men to say "no" to the senselessness of war.

Despite the phony promises of "peace" from Washington, my brother is on the battlefield in Southeast Asia still. I wish more of Mrs. Lincoln's "cowards" had said "no" to the war sooner and more vigorously.

Nicholas Guy Makiary

Ridgefield, Conn.

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I am for unconditional amnesty for those young men who opposed the Vietnam war for moral reasons and who refused to be drafted and who went to prison to suffer the consequences of their actions.

These young men did stand up for their beliefs by facing the issue squarely and by not running away. Everyone is responsible for his actions, and I believe these young men deserve the unconditional amnesty because they followed in the tradition of Henry David Thoreau, M. K. Gandhi, and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., who went to prison for their moral beliefs when they violated the law.

Brooklyn, N.Y. **Louis A. Carrubba**

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Ruth T. Lincoln writes from the safety of her womanhood and condemns the Vietnam dissenters as deserters and cowards. She reminds me of my Spanish-American War veteran father, always first to loudly applaud the American flag when thrown on the movie screen. He would applaud her letter, as likewise will the veterans organizations, and call for swift, military "justice." The old order changeth due to these dissenters and the revealing of the modus operandi of warmaking past and present. No longer will that old war cry "For God and Country" stir the youth of America to give up life and limb to fight on a foreign shore because some old politician says "go."

Earle H. Williams

Forge Village, Mass.

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Ruth Lincoln's letter against amnesty represents an insufficient analysis. We agree that in all ordinary cases the minority must yield to the majority, anything else would be anarchy. But when a man is asked to place his life in jeopardy, it should be for a cause in which he believes, and there were many who thought the undeclared war in Vietnam neither just nor necessary. Some who would have fought against Hitler, did not see an equal menace in Ho Chi Minh. Perhaps it might be well in future wars to extend the options already granted by law to Quakers and other absolute pacifists to what might be termed "conditional pacifists" who cannot conscientiously kill in a cause which they disapprove, though they might be willing to fight in an obviously defensive war.

I am expressing no opinion of my own as to whether their objections were sound or not; it suffices for my argument that some at least were conscientious. And conscience is a higher law even than national allegiance.

Ann Arbor, Mich. **Preston Slosson**

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Your editorial on "President and amnesty" has given me inspiration to express my views on the subject.

The granting of any form of amnesty from a national office of these United States would serve to condone objection to participation in a particularly specified war or action. The precedence established by such a conditional sort of amnesty (form of mercy) would only create an untenable solution to future involvements where the manpower of the nation may be needed for the protection of the very "right" these "run-aways" have run away from.

To grant amnesty in any form will weaken the foundation of courage upon which this nation was founded. Sacrifice of personal needs to fulfill the needs of the majority is the life blood of democracy. Weakening our American heritage for the sake of a few who chose not to understand brings total discredit to those that gave so much.

I dislike any aspect of any war but particularly the suffering brought to the innocent. Similarly, I dislike with even more passion the thought that it might be up to me to protect one of these "run-aways" who is willing to sacrifice my life for the sake of his beliefs "at the time."

What I've got is worth fighting for, which I intend to do to the death, if need be.

Lt. Col. Kenneth J. Knapp
U.S. Army (Ret.)

Pacific Grove, Calif.

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I have just finished reading a book by Corrie ten Boom entitled, "The Hiding Place," and I heartily recommend the message contained in this book to everyone — especially those who equate justice with the lack of amnesty for those Americans who refused, for whatever personal reasons or principles, to serve in the armed forces of our nation in the Vietnam war. It is so important that we stop reliving and perpetuating the hatred expressed in wars, be they civil or world, and get on with the important work of peace for all mankind. Following World War II, Miss ten Boom, a survivor of the Nazi concentration camp, Ravensbruck, established a home in her native Holland (with help from many gracious and loving persons) for the care and rehabilitation of those who had suffered so at the hands of the Nazis and Japanese in concentration camps and prisons. In addition to this work, she also used her own home to shelter Dutch collaborators — those who because of human fear or greed had committed the abominable acts of betraying their fellow countrymen for preferential treatment from the Nazis. Furthering this act of love and forgiveness, she returned to Germany and helped to turn a former concentration camp into a home for Germans whose lives had also been ruined by the hatred fostered in the minds of men by the Nazi philosophy. Isn't it important that we begin to comprehend the message?

"Only the brave know how to forgive. . . . A coward never forgave; it is not in his nature" (Laurence Sterne, Sermons, Vol. I). Surely President Ford's proposed policy with its provisions for constructive contributions to society by Vietnam dissenters, is another step in cleansing the wounds of hatred in our nation and is clearly based, in my sincere opinion, on the truest wisdom and love of the ages, "And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors" (Matthew 6:12).

Milwaukee **Patricia H. Kutsch**

Steak and apples

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Sometimes I think it is too bad that the workers of today did not experience the depression of 1929 and the '30's, when families had to beg, borrow and sometimes even steal to eat, when they sat before the meager heat of an open fireplace because there was no money to buy fuel for the central heating plant, when a man walked an extra block for his lunch because someone was selling three apples for a nickel instead of two.

Do workers of today think their lot is bad because they cannot have their customary prime steak cookouts, when they must do with one less car or television set in the family, because they cannot eat out as often as they might wish?

Let them think carefully about a real tightening of the belt as the President has suggested, let them forego inflationary wage demands forcing prices even higher, or they may end up like those of us who suffered through the hunger and desperation of a real depression.

Stuart Corning Kingsley

Garden City, N.J.

Correction

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Thank you for publishing my letter which appeared Aug. 21. Regrettably you misprinted one word in the first paragraph which tends to alter the meaning of the paragraph as a whole. I refer to the word "about" at the beginning of the seventh line of the printed letter which should have read "able," making the sentence read: "I would have been more favorably impressed by your recent editorial entitled "South Africa: A landmark case?" if it had included a tribute to the South African judicial system within which Armstrong Zikalala was able to give effect to his courageous endeavor in pressing his appeal to a successful conclusion."

Oxshott, England **Ian V. Haigh**

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

هكذا من الأصل